The Bombay Gazette

No. 11:907 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3115	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
—SIAM	3011	500	G. L. Brooks	18th "
L MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
M CASHMIR-HINDOO	2411	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3836	650	T. S. Aldecton	11th "
—ASSAM	3033	500	J. P. Hassall	18th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
M CASMANIA	4483	800	C. G. Forrins	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	8th "
—NIZAM	2731	500	R. Hazelwood	15th "
L CORMANDEL	4405	800	I. Reeves	22nd "
M SUTLEJ	3111	550	W. J. Nantes	29th "
L PESHAWAR	3970	650	L. H. Mould	6th May.
—SIAM	3011	500	G. L. Brooks	13th "
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	TUESDAY. 24th

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
CORMANDEL	4196	800	I. Reeves	7th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3970	650	L. H. Modle	18th "
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000	800 .... 20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800 .... 1st Feb.	20th "
SINGAPORE ...	5,000	800 .... 20th "	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO..	5 000	800 ....10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO ...	5,000	800 ....1st April	20th "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 12, 1887.

AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
PANDORA	P. Morea	3900	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th "
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3890	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 430

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamer for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 15th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,000	650	14th Feb.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet, giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDDAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 26th February 1887, at 6 o'clock p. m.

H. P. YELD, Surgeon-Major,
Honorary Secretary.
January 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY, of LARCH for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Formes of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.

By order of the Trustees.
G. MANSON,
Secretary.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 12th proximo, at 3 p.m.

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1886.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director and Auditor.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th January, 1887.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE, ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRM of HAJEEOOSMAN ALLARAKHIA which also did business in the name of OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA and SONS in Bombay, and elsewhere, has been CLOSED from the Dewalee of Samvat year 1943, and its affairs have been in course of being wound up from that day. All persons having business connections with the said firm in Bombay and abroad are requested to settle their accounts with it at its shop at Jakaria Musjid without the Fort within one month from this day.

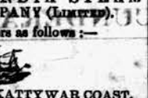
Notice is also given that the firm since carried on in the name of SHEDICK HAJEE OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA is a distinct Firm and is not RESPONSIBLE for the debts and liabilities of the aforesaid Firm of HAJEE OOSMAN ALLARAKHIA.

HAJEE PEER MAHOMED ALLARAKHIA
SEDICK HAJEE OOSMAN.
Jakaria Musjid, Bombay, 3rd January, 1887.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th Feby., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 31st Jan., (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

a.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 " " 15th April.
a.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 " " 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 28, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 200 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3 with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LD.,
Special Agents for the celebrated Machines made by the well known firm of Messrs. SINGER & COMPANY, Coventry,

Beg to announce that under instructions from the Manufacturers, they are now offering the following Machines at a reduction of twenty per cent. off Original Prices.

The superiority of workmanship and excellence of finish in these Machines being every where acknowledged the present is an expectionally good opportunity for securing a really Good Machine at a very low price.

The "Apollo" Tricycle, Central Geared, 44, 46 and 48 inch. Reduced price Rs. 280.

Do. do. Side Geared, 48 inch. Price Rs. 280

The same Machines fitted with the Celebrated Telescopic Axle, Rs. 30 extra.

The "Apollo" Sociable Tricycle forms one of the most enjoyable means of Tricycling, enabling either two Gentlemen, or a Lady and Gentleman, to ride together. Reduced price Rs. 345.

The "Extraordinary" Bicycle. The safest and easiest Machine made, 50 Inch. Reduced price Rs. 330.

BICYCLE AND TRICYCLE SUNDRIES.

Bags for Tools	Rs. 2 to 4	each
Bags for Luggage	" 10-8 to 25	each
Bells and Gongs	" 1 to 4	each
Balls for Bearing	4-8	doz.
Cement for fixing Tyres	As. 8	piece
Cement for mending Cuts	" 10	bottle
"King Dick" Spanners	Rs. 2-12	each
Lamps	" 12 to 20	each
Spoke Adjusters	" 1-12	each
Wallets	" 3-0 to 3-8	each

FOR DETAILS SEE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

AUSTRALIAN RED CARBINET.

A SOUND HIGHCLASS CLARET.
Per dozen Quarts Rs. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AUSTRALIAN SHIRAZ.

THIS WINE, so popular in Australia, is fast gaining the Esteem of the Public in India.

It is full bodied, of a fine Bouquet, and possesses a very great Vinous flavour.

Per dozen Quarts Rs. 15.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

		Rs.	as.
Cheroots,	Nobles, per box of 100	2	0
"	Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100	2	0
"	Selected Mess, per box of 100	2	0
Cigars,	Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2	0
"	Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2	8
"	Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2	8

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES.

			Rs.	a.
Bonbons,	Packets of	20	0	14
Dubecs	"	20	0	14
Do.	"	50	2	0
Little Beauties	"	10	0	9
Do.	"	100	3	0
Opera Puffs	"	20	0	12
Do.	"	50	1	8
Perfections	"	10	0	6
Richmond Gems	"	20	0	12
Do.	"	50	1	8
Do.	"	100	3	0
Sunny South	"	20	0	12
Do.	"	50	1	8
The Pet	"	20	1	0

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BEST LINEN DAMASK
TABLE CLOTHS,
IN ALL SIZES.
9 ft. 6 in. long, Cash Rs. 10-8; 30 ft. long, Cash Rs. 90 each.

TABLE NAPKINS,
ALL PURE LINEN.
Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 10-8, 12-8, 15-0, 18-0, doz.
Extra Large Size Rs. 24-0.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 28th February next, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Secretary.
Bombay, January 28, 1887.

ELECTRO-PLATE.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, purchase only the best Goods from the leading Manufacturers; their present large stock is of the same superior quality as heretofore; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection, it is unsurpassed by any House in India.

		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
AGHDANS	from	25	0 to 30	0		
ARMY AND NAVY CUPS	"	16	0 to 35	0		
ASHETTES	"	50	0 to 100	0		
BEER JUGS	"	45	0 to 70	0		
BEER MUGS	"	10	8 to 28	0		
BISCUIT BOXES	"	20	0 to 80	0		
BOTTLE HOLDERS	"	15	0 to 25	0		
BOTTLE LABELS	"	1	4 to 4	0		
BRANDY AND SODA FRAMES	"	50	0 to 70	0		
BREAD BASKETS	"	40	0 to 70	0		
BREAKFAST CRUETS	"	13	8 to 28	0		
BREAKFAST DISHES	"	40	0 to 60	0		
BUTTER COOLERS	"	16	0 to 30	0		
BUTTER KNIVES	"	2	8 to 7	0		
CAKE BASKETS	"	40	0 to 70	0		
CALL BELLS	"	7	8 to 12	0		
CANDLESTICKS	"	50	0 to 60	0		
CARLTON CRUETS	"	13	8 to 28	0		
CHEESE SCOOPS	"	2	8 to 20	0		
CHILDREN'S MUGS	"	13	8 to 40	0		
CHRISTENING PRESENTS	"	10	0 to 100	0		
CHUTNEY FRAMES	"	25	0 to 50	0		
CIGAR LAMPS	"	25	0 to 40	0		
CLARET JUGS	"	18	0 to 40	0		
COCKTAIL SHAKERS	"	18	0 to 30	0		
CRUET STANDS	"	20	0 to 70	0		
CRUMB SCOOPS	"	12	8 to 25	0		
DESSERT FRUIT SPOONS, sets of	"	25	0 to 60	0		
DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of	"	40	0 to 100	0		
DESSERT STANDS	"	35	0 to 70	0		
DINNER CRUETS	"	32	0 to 100	0		
DISH COVERS	"	40	0 to 60	0		
DISHES, REVOLVING LID	"	90	0 to 110	0		
EGG BOILERS OR STEAMERS	"	20	0 to 35	0		
EGG FRAMES	"	18	0 to 60	0		
ENTREE DISHES, sets of 4	"	250	0 to 600	0		
EPERGNES	"	100	0 to 200	0		
FISH CARVERS	"	16	0 to 35	0		
FISH-EATING KNIVES AND FORKS, sets of	"	50	0 to 150	0		
FLOWER STANDS	"	40	0 to 100	0		
FRUIT STANDS	"	36	0 to 70	0		
GOBLETS	"	18	0 to 100	0		
GOLF CUPS	"	20	0 to 80	0		
HOLSTER FLASKS	"	7	8 to 8	8		
ICE CLAWS	"	7	8 to 10	0		
ICE HAMMERS	"	7	8 to 10	0		
ICE JUGS	"	36	0 to 100	0		
ICE PAILS	"	18	0 to 30	0		
ICE SPOONS, sets of	"	30	0 to 60	0		
ICE TONGS	"	4	8 to 6	8		
ICE WATER SETS	"	150	0 to 250	0		
ICE WATER URNS	"	250	0 to 280	0		
INKSTANDS	from	20	0 to 60	0		
JAM, HONEY, AND MARMALADE JARS	"	14	0 to 30	0		
KNIFE RESTS, per pair	"	2	0 to 6	0		
LUNCHEON FRAMES	"	150	0 to 200	0		
MUFFINEERS, each	"	2	8 to 7	0		
MUSTARD POTS	"	5	0 to 10	0		
NAPKIN RINGS	"	2	0 to 5	0		
NUT CRACKERS	"	2	8 to 7	0		
PEPPER CASTORS	"	2	8 to 7	0		
PEG MEASURES	"	5	0 to 8	0		
PIANO CANDLESTICKS	"	45	0 to 50	0		
PICKLE FRAMES	"	20	0 to 40	0		
PICKLE PRONGS, OR FORKS	"	1	0 to 8	0		
PICKLE SAUCE FRAMES	"	36	0 to 45	0		
PRESERVE FRAMES	"	27	0 to 40	0		
SALAD BOWLS	"	45	0 to 100	0		
SALAD SERVERS	"	16	0 to 25	0		
SALT CELLARS, sets of	"	20	0 to 60	0		
SALVERS	"	18	0 to 90	0		
SARDINE BOXES	"	24	0 to 40	0		
SAUCE FRAMES	"	36	0 to 45	0		
SIDE DISHES, set of	"	250	0 to 600	0		
SODA WATER FRAMES	"	30	0 to 40	0		
SOY FRAMES	"	12	8 to 14	0		
SPIRIT AND LIQUOR FRAMES	"	50	0 to 130	0		
SPIRIT AND TUMBLER STANDS	"	50	0 to 70	0		
SPOON WARMERS	"	18	8 to 40	0		
SUGAR BASINS	"	30	0 to 40	0		
SUGAR AND CREAM FRAMES	"	30	0 to 50	0		
SUITES OF PLATE	"	230	0 to 300	0		
SUIKIES	"	6	0 to 8	0		
TANKARDS	"	25	0 to 40	0		
TANTALUS FRAMES	"	40	0 to 150	0		
TART, PIE OR PUDDING DISHES	"	14	0 to 30	0		
TEA CADDIES	"	40	0 to 60	0		
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES	"	100	0 to 350	0		
TEA ENFUSERS	"	6	0 to 8	0		
TEA SERVICES	"	21	8 to 100	0		
TEA SPOONS, per doz	"	11	0 to 20	0		
TEA KETTLES	"	72	0 to 100	0		
TEA TRAYS	"	70	0 to 150	0		
TELESCOPIC CUPS	"	16	0 to 20	0		
TOAST RACKS	"	10	0 to 20	0		
TOAST RACK AND EGG FRAMES	"	50	0 to 70	0		
VEGETABLE DISHES	"	72	0 to 120	0		
TUMBLER AND WINE GLASS COVERS	"	2	8 to 4	0		
WEDDING PRESENTS	"	10	0 to 200	0		
WINE STRAINERS	"	9	0 to 13	0		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EDINA WHISKY.
OLD, MELLOW, AND FINE FLAVOURED. KEMP AND CO., LD.
Per Dozen Rs. 24.

GYMKHANERY.

GOLF KIT, just received from Roderick Anderson and Sons.
POLO KIT, best selected Bamboo Canes, and Bamboo Root Balls.
HILDEGARDE, or Ladies' Cricket, a new game.
LAWN TENNIS, the new "Centaur" Bat, light, nickelled inner steel frame.
ROUNDERS, Rounder Sticks and Balls.
DUMB BELLS, the new Octagon-headed Bells.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!
EASY AND PERFECT FITTING.

MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.'S
OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Jaconet cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars attached, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels [illegible] have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially [illegible] in India.
Flannel Shirts, [illegible] Shirt, each Rs. 8-8

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white S[illegible] thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 10-8 and 12-8.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY: Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON TAYLOR COOPER, MADON & Co.

THE PERFECT PIANO.
THE NEW TUNING APPARATUS.

OF the above PIANO with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the "NEW TUNING APPARATUS," an esteemed constituent writes :—

"The COTTAGE PIANO with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the Instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a tuning key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless the fact. You are quite at liberty to utilise this communication.

Yours truly,
R. P. FINCHAM."

Kurrachee, January 21, 1887.

FOR CASH, OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, FOR ONE AND TWO YEARS.

Illustrated Price Lists of the above Instruments, as also those of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE free on application.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE DEALERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

PURE
INDIAN KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

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Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
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Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT EVENING CONCERT
IN AID OF THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
TOWN HALL.
TUESDAY, 8TH FEB., 9 p.m.
VOCALISTS.....Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Macmillan Mrs. Morland, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Wyer.
SOLO PIANOFORTE Miss Schmuck
SOLO VIOLIN..... Herr Schmuck
Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.
PRICE Rs. 3 each.

THE CITY LINE s. s. CITY OF CANTERBURY has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
Consignees are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Matches, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.
Unless goods are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 20 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned declines all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January 29, 1887.

THE SALE of the DHURRUMSEY MILLS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 29, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, instead of at the Registered Office of the Company as previously advertised.
NANU & HORMUSJEE, Solicitors.

GODHRA RUTLAM RAILWAY SURVEY.
APPLICANTS for POSTS of SURVEYOR, DRAFTSMAN and CLERK are informed that all vacancies have been FILLED UP.
W. H. PARKER,
Engineer-in-Chief, Godhra Rutlam Railway Survey.
Bombay, 28th January, 1887.

FOR SALE!
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 560lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,616 per square inch, in casks of 850 lbs. gross.
WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadows Street, Fort; Depot, Powder-bander, Mazagon.

MADAME MORAND'S
FEMALE PILLS.
THE BEST, MILDEST, AND MOST EFFECTIVE PILLS EVER PREPARED FOR PRESERVING FEMALE HEALTH AND BEAUTY.
FREE from injurious and harmful ingredients, and may be used without any danger even by delicate women in removing various distressing symptoms peculiar to Females.
Per Bottle, Rs. 1-12.
AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS,
BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
CATARACT SPECTACLES,
Concave Spectacles (for short sight).
Convex Spectacles (for long sight).
Concave or Convex Eye-glasses, single, " folders.
Eye Preserver, or Goggles, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoke-coloured.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ELASTIC GOODS.

Elastic Stockings	India Rubber Cushions
Ice Bags	Air Beds and Pillows
Abdominal Belts	Riding Belts
Monthly Belts	Cholera Belts
Money Belts	Umbilical Bandages
Obstetric Stays	Obstetric Bandages
Suspensory Bandages	Trusses
Urinals	Sponge Bags

Price list sent free on application.
Up-country orders carefully attended and promptly executed.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MOST IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS!!
MILK-PRODUCING ELIXIR.
GALACTAGOGUE.
Entirely Vegetable, Positive in effect.
Produces
A NATURAL HEALTHY FLOW OF MILK.
Enriches
THE BLOOD AND CONVERTS WATERY NON-FEEDING FLUID
Into a
RICH HEALTHY AND NOURISHING DIET.
Recommended as a Tonic
TO WEAK FEMALES SUFFERING FROM PAINS in the Side, Chest, and General Debility.
A CAPITAL REMEDY
for Indigestion, Flatulency and Headache.
TRY A BOTTLE! NO DISAPPOINTMENT.
Per Half Pint, Rs. 2-12; Per Pint Rs. 4-4.
COOPER, MADON and Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street,
BOMBAY.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, by Mensher Marion and Rouch, brass-bound for India, made to order with all the latest improvements.
LENSES, by Ross, Voigtlander, and Lancaster. Lenses by Dallmeyer expected shortly.
PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES, by all the best English Makers. Fresh stocks constantly to hand.
CHEMICALS, purest quality and guaranteed fresh.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4 per tin.
MARION'S SENSITIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1-3rd quire each, and in ¼ quire packets C. de V. size.
EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER, B and C quality, in packets of 1 doz. sheets of ¼, ½, 1-1 and 10 by 8 plates.
PLATINOTYPE PROCESS. All Materials connected with this process in stock.
COWAN'S GELATINO CHLORIDE PLATES, for Transparencies, &c., 4½ by 3½.
COWAN'S PORTRAIT CHLORIDE PLATES 6½ by 4½ and 4½ by 3½, and Printing Frames for same.
SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE MOUNTS, &c., &c.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.
COPIOUS and DETAILED NOTES on the LIFE of NELSON.
"Education Society's Press Series, the best of its sort."
Price Re. 1 (only)
Apply immediately to SUPERINTENDENT, B. E. S. Press, Byculla; or to Messrs. HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co., 32, Meadow Street, Fort.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, for the purchase of EMPTY CASKS, as per Schedule No. 25.
Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.
E. S. WALCOTT Col., Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 28th Jan. 1887.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 5 per share for the half year ended 31st December 1886, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 26th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.
By order of the Board.
C. H. S. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 29th January, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given to you that the DECREE for DISSOLUTION of your MARRIAGE with the petitioner passed by the Commissioner of Kumaon on the 20th July, 1886, in the above cause, will be laid before this Court on the 18th day of February 1887, for confirmation under Section 19 Act IV. of 1869, and that you may APPEAR on the said date and show cause why the said decree should not be confirmed.—Dated, Allahabad, the 20th day of January, 1887.
J. B. THOMSON,
Registrar.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.
THE following Gentleman has been duly nominated and seconded as a Candidate for ELECTION by RATE-PAYERS as a member of the Municipal Corporation, at the election to be held on THURSDAY, the 3rd February, 1887:—

Name of Candidate.	Nominated by	Seconded by
Mr. C. F. Underwood, M.D., F.R.M.S.	Mr. Thomas Bisney.	Mr. Damodher Thackersey Moolji.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th January, 1887.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 31st December 1886 is declared, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, equal to Rupees 10 per share, and will be paid on and after the 10th February 1887, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 1st February 1887, on production of Share Certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 10th February 1887, both days inclusive.
Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli on and after the 15th February 1887, on production of Share Certificates to the Manager there.
By order of the Directors.
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 29th January 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—RAJPUTTANA-MALWA SECTION.
SALE OF LOST AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Agra Fort, Mhow, Abu Road, and Sirsa, on SATURDAY, the 19th February, 1887, under authority of Railway Act IV. of 1879, at 5 a.m., if not before claimed and charges due thereon paid, a lot of clothing, sticks, umbrellas, lo ahs, &c., found on the Railway during the last half of 1885.
Also the following booked articles:—Two cases sent 16th April, 1885, by Gulam Hussein, Abu Road, to G. P. Tota, Ajmere.
Two bundles khus, 20th April, by Khall Jatoli, to Mr. Duff, Gurgaon.
One bundle wood, 9th June, by Mahomed Ally Brawar, to self, Ajmere.
One parcel, 23rd July, by Nihal, Delhi, to Wasir Jan, Joypore.
One basket choorias, 28th July, by Munaji, Gwalior, to Meeran Bux, Joypore.
One parcel, 28th August, by Station Master Khandwa to Chatar Singh, Ajmere.
One box, 14th November, by T. Khan, Church Gate, to R. C. Battu, Agra Fort.
Two Sola Mats, 3rd October, by Station Master, Delhi, to Mr. Little, Ajmere.
Two Sleepers, 13th May 1886, by Sitaram, Delhi, to Gun, garam, Ajmere.
One bundle bagging, 2nd May 1885, by Soloman Mohomed, Rampur, to self, Neemuch.
One package, 1st August, by Yar Mohomed, Neemuch, to Mrs. Karvil, Nasirabad.
Thirty square iron bars, 15th December, by Mr. E. N. Marshal, Carnac Bridge, to self, Nasirabad.
Three bundles gunny bags, 25th February, by Deyal Lalji, Carnac Bridge, to Chandan Mal Kalloo Ram and Salk Chand Bhim Doss, Soju Road.
J. CONDER,
Traffic Superintendent,
R. M. R.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ajmere, January 1887.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
By order of the Executor of the late Mr. Charles Zerrenner, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., in the Godown Tamrind Lane, the whole of the remaining Stock-in-trade belonging to the estate of the said late Charles Zerrenner, comprising of K.O. lamps materials, sewing machines, lanterns lamps, fountains, old iron table, chairs &c.
Terms cash will be required at the time of sale.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, Jan. 31, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p.m.
A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.
Property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 5 a.m. and 7 p.m.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 31, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wares Bunder.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, grain, waste paper, &c.

Grand Auction Sale of new, fancy and very rich table ornaments, suitable for presentation, to friends &c.
On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at one p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* Office, several consignments of very rich and of the new style China and Japanese vases, splendid hand painted and satin and feather fans, fancy bronze ware, table lamps a few real oil paintings, one handsome iron frame cottage piano with new patent lamps &c. specially made for Indian climate by the London Music Publishing, quite new, fancy children and ladies' boots and shoes, and a great variety of other goods too numerous to describe. The property will be on view from to-morrow.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Jan. 31, 1887.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.
Goculdas Madhowjee, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff
vs.
The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at No. 5, Churchgatestreet, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, an attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mangoo Benoy Street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Nathe, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana, within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.
Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 22nd day of November, 1886, the lands, buildings, good will, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, steel tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above Company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at the office of Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors, No. 29, Meadows Street, Fort; on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as have been settled by the Court.
The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700 to the trustees of the Estate of Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,056 square yards and are situate near the Railway station, at Coorla, in the district of Tanna.
The Mills (which were formerly known as the old Coorla Mills) contain about 26,776 spindles, and 1,232 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.
Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, of No. 29, Meadows-street, Fort, and of the Undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 31, 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

BHUSAWAL to BOMBAY last THURSDAY. Lady's address WANTED, by W. HAY, Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED, a YOUNG LADY PIANIST (one who can sing preferred) for a long and comfortable tour. Address at once J. ROLLINGS, Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED SIX CHRISTIAN GIRLS to learn a profession. Must be educated up to the 5th or 6th standard. Apply personally to Mrs. KELLY, before 10 a.m., or after 6 p.m., at No. 3, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

Rs. 25 REWARD.—LOST Rs. 200 in Rs. 10 Bank Notes, on the road from the French Bank to Custom House. Apply JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinetmaker, Clare Road, Byculla.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT TEACHER, Graduate or Undergraduate, for the Antonio da Silva's A.-V. School, Dadur, whose second language is Latin. Apply, stating salary, to D. F. D'Souza, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the ASSOCIACAO GOANA de MUTUO AUXILIO will take place on the 6th proximo, at 11 a.m., near the Church at Dabool.—S. J. MENEZES, Secretary.

FOR SALE, two thoroughbred Great Dane (Boarhound) Whelps, four months old, weight 60 and 50 lbs. Imported parents. For Pedigree, &c., FOREST OFFICER, Ahmednagar.

WANTED, HILL TENT, 14 by 14, with bathroom; 2 Beechobas, 12 by 12; 2 Servants' Rowties. State place and date of manufacture, present condition and price, to H. P. JACOB, Nasick.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Bay Arab HORSE, 14·1½ rising 6 years, quiet and believed sound; has been ridden by a Lady. Price 700. Apply "A. B.," care of Messrs. Wm. WATSON & Co., Agents, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—GRAND VIEW HOTEL, recently built, occupies most central and commanding position. It is near the Gymkhana, Church, &c. Each bedroom has bath and dressing rooms attached.

INDIAN JEWELLERY, Curiosities, Chinese and Indian Curtains, Purdahs, Palanquin, Pookharries, Carpets, Indian Works of Art, &c. &c., Inspection invited.—HEERJEE MULL & Co., Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all latest improvements and automatic attachments, such as patent bobbin winders, triple action balance wheel, stop motion, &c. &c. They are for all classes of work, suitable for milliners, families, dress-makers, outfitters and shoemakers, &c. &c., 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a week, and was very well treated; in fact I could not have had more attention and been better treated than if I was one of the Proprietor's own Guest. The Manager too was most obliging and saw to the Despatch of my Luggage and Horses up-country, and saved me no end of trouble. Signed E. S. D., Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chunkla, No. 6. First class Furniture for sale or hire. Inspection respect fully invited.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS.—Fresh supply just to hand. Price, Rs. 6 each—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

JUBILEE BROOCHES.—In Silver and Gold, artistically finished, Rs. 8 and 20. Early application solicited. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

TO LET, BUNGALOW No. 4, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, close to the one occupied by Mr. Grattan Geary. Apply to Mr. J. A. SETT, at Nowrojee Hill.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated) Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

WANTED a PARTNER with 10 to 15 thousand Rupees in a lucrative firm, 10 per cent. interest guaranteed. Apply W. X., care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S H Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £259,974-10-10 Stg.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports-imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 200. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

VELVETEENS, all colours, striped, embossed, stamped, and plain. A magnificent assortment just opened at THE CASH-BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, Dressmakers, Tailors and Outfitters.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE.—available from 1st March 1887. H. H. the Rao of Cutch Foxhound. Full particulars and to price, pedigree &c., on application to I. S. ASHBY, Bo. Pol. Dept. Bhuj, Cutch.

MARZEN BEER from the celebrated brewery of Thomas Gotz, Marburg [Austria].—A fresh Consignment just arrived in excellent condition. Rs. 5-8 per doz. qts., Rs. 3-8 per doz. Pts. Agency, 4, Bruce Lane.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Maude, Astrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO LET MOUNT ABU.—For Season, rains, cold weather, Fair View: formerly occupied by General Watson: splendid situation: accommodation for two families. Apply F. C. O. Seaman, Esq. C.S., Baroda, or Framji Nusserwanji Santook, Agent, Mount Abu.

TO BE LET, APARTMENTS of Mahalumee Buildings' airy commodious, with splendid view, three minutes walk to Railway station, five minutes walk to the tram or Victoria Garden.—Apply to Jayanarayan Seetharam, on the premises, Bombay.

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS and Works of Art taken from Carte-de-Visite photos to life size pictures. Orders received and samples to be seen at Mrs. Neuman's Baby Linen Warehouse, No. 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.

BEST HUNGARIAN WINES from the well-known Vineyards of J. Palugyai and Sohne, Pressburn (Hungary) Chateaux Palugyai, white, per doz. qts. Rs. 16; per 2 doz. pts Rs. 17, Chateaux Palugyai, red, per doz. qts Rs. 18, per 2 doz pts Rs. 17. Carlowitzer, per doz. qts. Rs. 14, per 2 doz pts. Rs. 15, Pressburger, red, Rs. 12 per doz qts. Agency, 4 Bruce Lane.

BRAN CAKES, BRAN BREAD, GLUTEN Bread, Gluten and Almond Biscuits. PEARSE Apollo Street.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations,
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
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BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	„	9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	„	3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ... each	„	3	0
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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.
(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)
Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Korlow" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.
Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).
Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Works and Offices—Mazagon.

THE
SYMPATHETIC
PIANOS,
IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY HUNDREDS OF PURCHASERS AND THEIR FRIENDS TO BE THE VERY BEST PIANO THAT CAN BE BOUGHT FOR USE IN INDIA AND THE TROPICS GENERALLY.
The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The word has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality which are not entitled to the name, and are merely inferior imitations.
INTENDING PURCHASERS SHOULD INSPECT THE SUPERIOR FINISH AND CONSTRUCTION OF OUR INSTRUMENT, AND JUDGE THE BEAUTY OF TONE AND TOUCH BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
Drawing of this Piano with Lists of all Musical Instruments and Sheet Music Post Free.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
HAROLD AND CO., CALCUTTA, AND
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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED
[redacted] to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.
[redacted] as follows:—

[redacted] white metal case	Rs.	25
[redacted] sterling silver case...	„	40
[redacted] ing white metal case	„	28
[redacted] sterling silver case	„	45
In cut hunting white metal case..	„	30
„ sterling silver case	„	50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—
Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns, so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.
Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Thull Chotiali, July 1886. Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TO RAILWAY AUDIT CLERKS.
WANTED SENIOR and JUNIOR TRAFFIC AUDIT CLERKS for a Railway Office. The former must have a thorough knowledge of the system of clearing accounts with foreign Railways and Traffic Audit work generally, the latter a good knowledge of station accounts and Audit office routine. Applicants should give full particulars of their experience and previous or present salary. Salaries paid according to qualifications. Apply at once to
ACCOUNTANT,
W. I. P. RAILWAY, Marmagoa, Goa.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S
PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.
For particulars of Depots, Authorised Makers, &c., Apply to
EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

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Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
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Supplying Goods of a usual quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.
SUPPLIES OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.
10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on MONDAY, 31st January 1887, at 3-30 P. M., at the office of the Chamber, Graham's Buildin s, to transact the following business:—
I. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee made in accordance with section 13 of Rule VII.
III. To confirm sundry alterations and additions in the tonnage scale, in accordance with ascertained measurements.
IV To elect new Members, and to transact any other business which may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 22nd January, 1887.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.
To be incorporated by Special License of the Bombay Government under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.
By which the liability of a Shareholder is *limited* to the amount of his share.
CAPITAL—Rupees TEN LAKHS (10,00,000) in 1,000 SHARES of 1,000 Rs. each.
Rs. 15 per share payable on application (of which Rs. 5 will go towards working expenses) and Rs. 5 per share per month after allotment.
EARLY APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES with the requisite deposit should be made on a printed form with Prospectus, to be obtained at the Office of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India, No. 22, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, where also may be had, on payment of one rupee, copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.
EDWIN R. FREEBORN,
Hon. Secretary *pro tem.*
Bombay, 20th January 1887.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the supply of the CAST IRON PIPES and FITTINGS noted below will be received by the Secretary, Local Funds Committee, Residency Bazaars, Chadderghat, Hyderabad Deccan, up to 12 o'clock noon of the 23rd February 1887.

	Approximate weight.
13in. dia. C. I. Pipes	237 tons
12 " "	24 "
9 " "	24 "
6 " "	19 "
4 " "	12 "
3 " "	10 "
2 " "	9 "
	Total...605 Tons.

Valves.
Two 2 of 15 in diameter.
" 2 " 12 " "
One 1 of 10" "
Three 3 of 8" "
Five 5 of 4" "
Two 2 of 3" "

1. Rates to include delivery free at Railway Station, Hyderabad, and to be for pipes 1 with turned and bored joints, 2 with wide sockets for bad joints, and 3 for special casting.
2. No Tenders will be received excepting in forms obtainable from the Secretary, Local Fund Committee, from whom also Schedules and specification of pipes can be had.
3. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for C. I. Pipes and Fittings, Residency Bazaars Water-supply."
4. Tenders to be accompanied by earnest money to the extent of Rupees 1,000 by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to Secretary, Local Fund Committee, or Stock Note, or Bank Note. Tenders without earnest money will not be considered.
5. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
G. M. PRICHARD, Captain,
Secretary, L. F. Committee.
Residency Bazaars, Chadderghat, Hyderabad Deccan.
Dated 23th January 1887.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.
EGYPTIAN LAND MORTGAGE BANK.
CAPITAL fcs. 80,000,000. Paid up fcs. 20,000,000 (Rs. 40,000,000.) „ (Rs. 10,000,000.)
LOAN OF
4,00,000 FONCIERE BONDS 3 PER CENT.
EACH OF FS. 250 WITH PRIZE DRAWINGS.
Yearly interest fcs. 7·50c. per bond, payable the 1st of May.
PRICES OF ISSUE IN BOMBAY Rs. 130 PER BOND.
Rs. 10 payable on application. Rs. 120 on allotment
PROSPECTUSES to be obtained, and Applications to be made up to 15th February to
COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

THE
JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.
LANDLORDS, HOUSEHOLDERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL
ARE WARNED OF THE
GREAT RISK FROM FIRE
THEY ARE UNDERGOING BY
NOT PROVIDING THEMSELVES WITH THE
HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE
WHICH IS USED THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES, AND IS ALSO LARGELY PATRONISED BY
RAILWAY COMPANIES AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES IN INDIA.
THE FOLLOWING IS AN
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM
MR. WILLIAM WH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 3 p.m.
Band, 17th Regiment, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund Meeting, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th :—Brig Esperance, from Damaun. On the 29th :—*City of Canterbury* (s), from Liverpool; Kashgar (s), Hongkong; Sumatra (s), Jeddah; and Storm Queen (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—Barque Sir Lancelot, from Karachi; and Corromandel (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 29th :—Oriental (s), for Zanzibar; Inchmornish (s), and Dunedin (s), Elephant Point; Port Phillip (s), and Lalpoora (s), Galle; and Kt. of St. George (s), Antwerp.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 17th Bombay Infantry, at the Apollo Bunder, at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

Overture	Reche d'Or.....Brepsant.
Waltz	Little Sailors.....Crowe.
Selection	The Mikado.....Sullivan.
Waltz	Bitter Sweet.....C. Lowthian.
Fantasia	Dolores.....Hartmann.
Gavotte	Theodora.....Thiere.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A JUMP OUT OF A WINDOW.—On Friday night, at about 9 o'clock, Kirpai, woman, living with her husband and children in the first floor of a house in Bapoo Khote Street, while quarrelling with her husband, and standing by a window when the husband it appears rushed up to beat her, she jumped out of the window on to the public road, sustaining a fracture to her left knee. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.

A CHESS CLUB.—It is proposed to form a Chess club in connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and chess playing members are invited, if intending to join, to send in their names to the secretary or to the librarian of the Institute. Eight gentlemen have already joined, and will meet to-morrow evening to select their committee. If sufficient support is accorded to the movement, special arrangements will be made for players, for whom a room will be set apart at one end of the Institute.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Mount Road, Mazagon, touching the death of Vishnoo Hurry, aged 16 years, a labourer employed in the saw mill of one Muncherjee Dorabjee at Tank Bunder. On Friday last deceased was feeding the saw mill with a plank, when the end of it, about a foot in length, broke off and struck him in the belly. He complained of great pain in the stomach and died at his house at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo, name unknown, apparently a labourer, aged about 35 years. Deceased, at about 5-20 p.m. on Saturday, while attempting to cross the G. I. P. Railway line from west to east, about one hundred paces to the south of the Matoonga station, was accidentally knocked down and run over by the Goorla local down train. His legs were crushed and his head injured. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED FICTITIOUS CLAIM.—At the Small Cause Court, on Saturday, before Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Manockjee, the Acting Fourth Judge, Mr. Atmaram Jogannah, on behalf of the defendant in the case of Shaik Enoos Shaik Ahmed Hasandray, *vs.* Nowrojee Byramjee, moved for sanction to prosecute the plaintiff, on charges of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and of falsifying an account book. Mr. Atmaram said the suit was disposed of by his Honour last week. The learned Judge held that the plaintiff had got up a false and fictitious claim against the defendant and had sworn falsely. The suit was for the recovery of Rs. 51-8, for money lent and advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant at his request on the 1st July last. His Honour granted the necessary sanction as applied for.

CLAIM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

At the Small Cause Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Warden, Acting Second Judge, Cursetjee Shapoorjee Cooper, a cook, in the service of Mr. N. N. Wadia, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 200 from the Secretary and Treasurers of the Government Savings Bank, Bombay, paid away by the Bank on the 12th June last to some person or persons other than the plaintiff himself on a forged cheque out of his deposit with the Bank and interest thereon at the rate of one pie per mensem for every sum of Rs. 1-10-8. Mr. Ghandi, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared on behalf of the Bank.

The plaintiff said that he had deposited certain sum of money in the Bank, out of which Rs. 200 were drawn by one Cowasjee Byramjee who was at the time living with him, and who has since absconded, on a cheque purporting to be signed by himself. Mr. Brown for the defence contented that the action could not lie against a person unnamed, and that if Mr. J. W. Fraser was sued by name, there was no right of action against him, nor against the Bank of Bombay. Rule 3 of the Government Savings Bank pass book makes Government responsible for payment made to the Government Saving's Bank. No right of action was disclosed in this case, as no cheque has been presented by the plaintiff, and the money had been paid by the plaintiff's order. His Honour, upon the evidence adduced, dismissed the suit.

A QUARREL AT PAREL.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Mr. James F. Grew, a foreman fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Parel, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and filed the following information against Mrs. Brown, the wife of Sergeant-Major James Brown, drill instructor of the G. I P. Railway Volunteers, residing with his family at Parel.

James Frederick Grew said: I am a mechanic in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and reside at Parel. At about 6 p.m., on the 25th inst., I and my wife, Isabella Matilda Grew, were returning home from a short walk, when we met Sergeant-Major Brown, instructor to the G. L. P. Railway Volunteers, at Parel, and his wife with a child in her arms. Upon coming up to us, Mrs. Brown handed the child to her husband, and though we had not spoken a word to them, or given any provocation whatever, rushed at my wife and struck her several blows on the face and mouth, at the same time calling her, amongst other things, "a black scor", and "a half-caste scor," and saying that "she ought not to be living among Europeans, but selling *biddees*." My wife's mouth bled profusely, and I took her to the Company's Apothecary, who gave her a gargle to stop the bleeding. Sergeant-Major Brown looked on while the beating was being inflicted by his wife, to whom he returned the child as soon as the assault was over. I ask for summonses against Mrs. Brown for assault, and against Sergeant-Major Brown for abetment thereof, and that the case be fixed for hearing on the 1st proximo.

His Worship granted the application, and ordered the summonses to issue returnable on the 1st proximo.

Soon after this Sergeant-Major James Brown appeared before the same Magistrate, and filed the following information :—He said: "On the night of the 22nd instant, my family, consisting of my wife and seven children, were at the tea party at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute, Parel. During the early part of that evening, myself, wife and four of the youngest children left the place for home, leaving the three eldest daughters in the party room. Mrs. Grew came up to my eldest daughter and used language towards her most unbecoming during my absence. I heard of this matter the following morning from a friend, who was present on the occasion. On Tuesday afternoon last, at about 6 p.m., I and my wife were walking on the G. I. P. Railway grounds at Parel, when we met Mr. and Mrs. Grew coming along. My wife asked Mrs. Grew in a civil manner, if the girls misbehaved themselves at the party room, why did she not complain to her, being her mother, and not to insult them as she had done? Mrs. Grew turned round and pushed her. I therefore charge Mrs. Grew with committing an assault against the person of my wife and defaming the character of my eldest daughter, and pray that a summons may issue against Mrs. Grew, and that she may be dealt with according to law. His Worship granted a summons to issue against Mrs. Grew on a charge of assault only, returnable on the 1st proximo.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Liver this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skins writes :—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and psoriasis, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsules imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists. Granules, and stomach-pump, also consigned, Anand Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Thana Municipality was held on the 26th instant, when Rao Bahadur Keshoviai Hiralal took the chair. The following are excerpts from the proceedings :—It was proposed by Mr. K. G. Desai that this municipality to commemorate the Jubilee year of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, should contribute the sum of Rs. 96 per annum on account of a scholarship to be held in the Victoria Technical Institute, Bombay, by a native of Thana, and be called the "Jubilee Thana Scholarship." 2nd that the municipality should illuminate its own buildings at a cost not exceeding Rs. 50, and also contribute Rs. 50 towards the expenses of fireworks and other rejoicings that may be held by the public of Thana. The motion was seconded by Khansaheb Kaji Buranudin and carried by a majority of votes (8 to 2). The dissentient members were Rao Saheb Ballaji Laxman and Rao Saheb Gopalrao Raghunath Inamdar who objected to the annually recurring or permanent charge on the ground that the funds of the municipality were not in a position to bear it in addition to the works already held in abeyance for want of means, but were of opinion that a lump sum up to Rs. 300 might be spent on the rejoicings of the Jubilee. Proposed by Rao Saheb Shaligram Ramchundra, seconded by Mr. Cawasji, and carried unanimously, that a sub-committee consisting of Rao Saheb Karhinath Vishnu Padke, Khansaheb Kaji Buranudin and Rao Saheb Gopalrao Raghunath be appointed to supervise the illuminations.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE first meeting of the general committee of the "Western India Volunteer Athletic Association" was held on Friday last, at the Bombay Volunteers' Head Quarters. Brigadier-General C. T. Heathcote, C.B., presided; and there were present :—Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, vice-President; Major F. S. Hore, Bombay Vol. Rifles, Captains H. S. B. Hodgkinson, Adjt. (Bombay Vol. Rifles); R. S. Brown; G. W. Roughton, J. P. Baird, (B. V. R. C.), and F. C. Turner, (B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols.) Lieutenants: J. F. Pennock, (G. I. P. Ry. Vols.) and T. M. English; F. W. English; J. P. Cornforth and the B. V. R. C. Color Sergeants: W. George, and E. Wheeler, (B. V. R. C.); H. Dunk, (G. I. P. Ry. Vols.), and Messrs. W. Tate; W. Medcalf; T. Pillow; and E. W. Fern.

The president, in opening the meeting, said: You are all aware, gentlemen why we are assembled here this evening? I am always very glad to meet the Volunteers in any way, and I am very grateful for the opportunity offered me now in furthering an undertaking of such wide and general interest. I feel proud of being asked to preside at a meeting of representatives from so many Volunteer regiments, and if I can in any way further this movement, I shall be very happy to do so.

The honorary secretary of the old Volunteer Athletics' Committee then reported that at the last meeting of the Volunteer Athletics' Committee, two names had been suggested for the present movement, the first was :—"The general committee for holding Volunteer tournaments"; and the other was "The Volunteer Athletics' Association of Western India." A discussion ensued and it was ultimately resolved that the movement be called the "Western India Volunteer Athletic Association."

At the same meeting it had been resolved that the general committee of the movement should consist of :—President Brigade-General C.T. Heathcote, C.B., vice-Presidents Lieutenant-Colonel S. Jackson, C.I.E., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Bombay Volunteers Rifles; Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. M. Harrayn, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers. Members :—All the Adjutants of each of the Volunteer Regiments in the Bombay Presidency, as well as all the Officers and all the Color-Sergents and five Volunteers to be nominated by their Commanding Officers from each of the Volunteer Regiments in the Bombay Presidency, with power to add to their numbers, and that it rested with the present meeting to confirm the above resolution. This was confirmed.

It was resolved that Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, W. Tate, W. Medcalf, T. Pillow, and E. W. Fern, members who had worked on the old Volunteer Athletics' Committee be now elected on the general committee of the Western India Volunteer Athletics' Association, by virtue of the concluding clause of the last resolution.

It was proposed by Mr. E. W. Fern and seconded by Captain Baird that Captain Brown and Mr. W. George be elected joint honorary treasurers. The resolution was carried.

It was proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley and seconded by Captain Roughton that Mr. E. W. Fern be elected honorary secretary. This was also agreed to.

The question of the "Jubilee Tournament" was then brought up, and after an exhaustive discussion it was resolved :—(1) That the "Jubilee Tournament" be held on the 16th and 17th of February next, if arrangements can be made with the Bombay Jubilee Committee, and so as not to interfere with any parade that may be ordered on those days. (2) That the "Jubilee Tournament" be opened to the Navy, the Bombay Army, both European and Native, the Volunteers of the Bombay Presidency, the Indian Marine, and the Bombay Police. (3) That an executive committee be appointed consisting of the following members :—Majors H. C. Baggallay, Poona Volunteer Rifles; and E. S. Luard, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers. Capts. W. S. Birdwood, Adjutant, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers; H. J. B. Hodgkinson, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; E. Bven, Inspector and Adjutant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers; Phillips, Poona Volunteer Rifles; R. S. Brown, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; G. W. Roughton, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; J. P. Baird, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; F. C. Turner, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers; A. E. F. Nicholson, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; and C. R. Hawkins, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. Lieutenants J. F. Pennock, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers; T. M. English, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; J. P. Cornforth, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Bombay Light Horse; N. Devlin, Color-Sergeant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; E. Wheeler, Color-Sergeant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; H. Dunk, Color-Sergeant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers; W. Tate, Corporal, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; W. Medcalf, Private, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; T. Pillow, Private, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; E. B. Care, Private, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers; E. W. Fern, Private, Bombay Volunteer Rifles; with power to add to their numbers, and to appoint sub-committees from among themselves and others?

It was further resolved that the executive committee be authorised to expend the whole or such portion of the balance of the funds now in hand as they may think necessary for the "Jubilee Tournament." The honorary secretary and honorary treasurers were authorised to collect subscriptions and the executive committee to collect gate-money at the "Jubilee Tournament" if they consider it expedient.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and seconded by Major Hore, after which the meeting was dissolved.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mrs B Barington, Calcutta.
*Mr C H Cowie, Calcutta.
Mr W Rochell.
* Rev Allias Denny, USA.
* Bishop A W Wilson, USA.
* Mr St Leger Carter, General Manager, E I Ry, Bengal.
* Miss Morgan, Lahore.
Mr J T Pearson, Umballa.
* Mr F Goldsmid, Alibag.
* Mr A H Plunket, Magistrate, Poona.
* Mrs and Miss St Leger Carter, England.
* Mr P I Luke, CIE, England.
* Mr Moyle Sherer, England.
* Mrs Dale, England.
* Mr and Mrs J Poaford, England.
Colonel and Mrs Townsend, Bellary.
* Mr and Mrs D C Reid, England.
* Mr C R Williams, Jabalpore.
Mr A F Machonachie, CS.
* Colonel Thomason, Indore.
* Miss Drummond, Indore.
* Mr C B Portman.
* Mrs E A C Smith.
* Rev and Mrs McCauley, Japan.
Mr Heintz, Amerawati.
Mr A S M Kitchie, Bijapur.
Mr William Jones.
Mr C H S Boggs, Bombay.
Mr S S Solomon, Bombay.
Colonel S. Penny, RA, Bombay.
Mr H Schwer, Bombay.
Mr C H T Browne, Bombay.
Mr J Hardneck, Bombay.
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay.
Captain and Mrs Hayes, Bombay.
Mr Bachrach, Bombay.
Mr D Rae, Bombay.
* Mr E Bedford.
Mr W Burrell.
Mr Thos Duncan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay.
Mrs Yates, Sholapur.
Mr W H Parker, Superintendent Engineer, Gondal Railway.
Mr Mark Wadia, Bombay.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Mr Jervis, Bombay.
Mr Furnie, Bombay.
Mr E W Parker, with Public Service Commisn, Bombay.
Mr C Smidh, Bombay.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for *it will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere. Price 6s. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited 83, Farringdon road, London.

MEETING OF THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY.

YESTERDAY morning a public meeting of the Portuguese community was held near the Dabul Church, at which the Acting Consul of Portugal, the leading members of the community, and a large number of people were present. Dr. J. O. Lisboa, having been voted to the chair, briefly explained the urgent necessity of enlarging the present institution of the Anglo-Portuguese School, and placing it on a secure footing by creating a special fund for its maintenance. He remarked on the educational progress the other communities have made in Bombay, and the high test of proficiency exacted for professional careers by public and private offices from candidates aspiring to academical honours, or seeking employment. To keep pace with others it was necessary to have an institution of their own in which the rate of fees for the students may possibly be low so as to suit their poor condition. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and manage the schools. The chairman thanked in the name tho of assembly, Drs. J. L. Pinto and Felicio R. de Souza for their trouble in establishing the Anglo-Portugnese School, which will henceforth be handed over to the management of the new board. The chairman then referred to the Queen's Jubilee for the celebration of which, he said, preparations were being made throughout India; and though the Portuguese community, along with others, will have to contribute to the ensuing festivities, it was nevertheless their duty to have a special demonstration of their own. He communicated to the assembly the steps the Vicar-General of the North will take to have Divine service held in all the Padroado churches under his jurisdiction; but the Goanese community ought to have besides this a public demonstration of their loyal feelings towards the British Government, and the high veneration with which they regard the august person of her Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, under whose benign rule they have received paternal protection, and have shared along with other races the benefits of its liberal institutions. As the proposal of Dr. P. M. Pinto, it was unanimously resolved to raise subscriptions among the community, and have a high solemn Mass followed by a *Te Deum*, to be celebrated in the National Church of Bandra, and congratulatory message to be wired to her Majesty the Queen on the Jubilee day. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE *Catholic Times*, in a notice of the career of the Archbishop of Bombay, says :—Father Porter was educated at Stonyhurst, and entered the society immediately after he had finished his rhetoric. After going through the novitiate he went through a course of studies at Stonyhurst Seminary and subsequently taught both at Stonyhurst and St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool. After three years' theology at St. Beuno's College, which he entered in 1853, he went to Rome for a year returning in 1857, when he was made Prefect of Studies at Stonyhurst. Having filled this office for twelve months, he went through the tertianship or second novitiate, and subsequently taught theology at St. Beuno's and philosophy at Stonyhurst. He was afterwards for six years Rector of St. Francis Xavier's College, and was then sent to London as Procurator of the Province. He was also master of novices and rector at Manresa, Roehampton, upon which Union, he entered August, 1878, previous to being appointed rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farmstreet, London. The Indian Hierarchy, of which Bombay is one of the Metropolitan Sees, was established on the sixth of January last year, when Leo XIII. concluded a Concordat with King Louis of Portugal, by which the rights of patronage conferred on the Portuguese monarchs by former Roman Pontiffs were more equably defined, and provision made for the advancement of Christian interests in the East Indies. The Portuguese Archbishop of Goa, while still retaining a certain right of jurisdiction in the Presidency, was raised to the dignity of Patriarch of India, with three suffragan sees. Previous to that time the Vicariate of Bombay contained a Catholic population of 300,000 souls, under the jurisdiction of the Vicar-Apostolic, the Right Rev. John Gabriel Leo Meurin, D.D., and about 30,000 subject to the authority of the Archbishop of Goa. Though numerically greatly inferior to many of the other newly-created sees, Bombay may be considered the most important, owing to the fact of its being the chief commercial seaport and a centre of intellectual thought and progress. The archdiocese contains fifty or sixty flourishing educational institutions, chief amongst them being the Jesuit College of St. Francis Xavier, which is attended by over College of St. Francis Xavier, which is attended by over 800 pupils, and which is being affiliated to the University of Bombay, and educates from the elementary class up to the degree of master of Arts. The announcement of his appointment took Father Porter by surprise. He will leave about the middle of the month, and will be consecrated in Bombay about the middle of February.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 31.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government.—F. A. Little *vs.* Perozbai and others—J. C. Cama.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

513-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai *vs.* Bai Chatoorbai and others.—Little, S., F and N—Part heard.

To vary Commissioner's report.

877-70—Crawford and B.—Methibai and others *vs.* L. N. Banaji and others—Tobin and R. and Craigie, L. and O.

886-84—Ardesir, H. and D.—Khadizabehee *vs.* Mariambebee and another—Tyabji and D

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

857-84—Nanu and H.—Framji Rustomji Bobeleopate *vs.* Bai Sonabai and others—Ardesir and H—B. and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

317-86—T H Pearse—Krishnarao Chintamon *vs* Vinayek Narayen and another—Little, S., F. and N.—and in person—Part heard.

374-86—Little, S., F. and N—Thackersey Gocouldas and others *vs.* Hargovundas Coobердas—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Part heard.

391-86—Crawford and B—Moolji Thackersey and others *vs.* Gomti and another—In person.

403-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—Ruttonjee Muncherji Colah *vs.* Dorabji Framji Panday—Crawford and B.

301-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Haridas, Sobharam *vs* Ardeshir Jamsetji Amaria and others—Wadia and G., Payne, G. and S., and in person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

505-85—Payne, G. and S.—Haji Moosa Adam *vs.* Zulikabai and others—Khunderao M.—Part heard.

345-2905[1 of 86—Payne, G. and S.—B B Sedgwick and another *vs* Morarji Goculdas—Pestonji and B. (S C C).

466-85—Ha'pearson—Ahmed Jewa and another *vs.* Sulaymahomed Ahmed and others—Hore, C. and B—Part heard.

174-86—Little, S., F. and N.—Goculdas Madhowji and others *vs.* Canji Jairam and others—Hore, C. and B.

82-86—Tobin and R.—Jwalanoth Ratanchand *vs.* Arjoon Velji and others—Hore, C. and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

For Judgment.

134-86—Payne, G. and S.—Allibhoy Khatao *vs.* Kessersbai and others—Macfarlane, E and H.—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

284-83—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Motilal Balgovandas *vs.* Hormusji Merwanjee Narelwala and others —J. C. Cama.

20-86—Wadia and G.—Bai Amaculkbai *vs.* Mugha Gowa and others.—Payne, G. and S.—Winter and B.

330-85—Khunderao M.—Bhut Pana Sewji *vs.* Bhut Mangalji Durgaram and another.—Thakurdas, D. and C.

190-86—Payne, G. and S.—Hassumbhoy Bundia Ally-bhoy and another *vs.* Peorbhoy Rahimbhoy —Thakurdas, D. and C

228-86—Payne, G. and S.—Lowjibhoy Rustomjee Settna *vs.* Cursetji Rustomji Settna—Macfarlane, E. and H.

303-84—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Balmookundas Goredat and others *vs.* Tolaram Gulramdas and others—In person

119-84—Tyabji and D.—Sajoo Asgur *vs.* Gangadas Jumnadas Dawa and others—Bicknell and K. and L. S., F. and N.

174-74—Mulji B.B.—Runchlordas Goculdas *vs.* Kessowji Yadowji and others—Craigie, L. and O., and N. and H.

BENGAL.

METEOROLOGY.—The average rainfall in Calcutta last year was very much the same as the average for the last 48 years, but according to Mr. Eliot's remarks on the south-west monsoon rainfall, the average throughout the greater part of Bengal was larger than usual. Last year the total fall from May to October averaged 60·66 inches, which was 8·82 inches above the average fall. Mr. Eliot considers that the monsoon was unusually favourable, as it gave abundant rain in Behar up to the middle of October, and in the rest of Bengal up to the end of October. Nor was the termination of the monsoon followed, as is not unfrequently the case, by cyclones traversing the province. Another favourable feature of the monsoon was that it consisted of prolonged periods of general rains rather than of excessive or violent falls. Owing to this, in Bengal, Orissa, and Chutia Nagpur the slightly deficient rainfall at one period was made up by an excess at another period. In both divisions of Behar the rainfall was excessive throughout the whole season, varying from 30 per cent. in Chumparun to 59 per cent. in Gaya. In South-West Bengal and Orissa, the rainfall was well distributed and not excessive; while in Eastern Bengal the rains, which were very heavy in the earlier months of the monsoon, were rather deficient towards its end, especially in October. The total fall, however, of East and North Bengal was either normal or slightly in excess, the latter being principally the case in the Dakka and Dinagpur districts. During the greater part of the rains the fall was deficient in Chutia Nagpur, especially in Singbhum, but an unusually heavy fall during the first half of October more than made up the deficiency in Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Lohardagga. Mr. Eliot considers that the rainfall of the monsoon for the past seven years appears to indicate that it follows some cyclical or 'periodic' law, but the rainfall records are not yet sufficient to prove whether the periodic law of variation is of a simple or complex character.

OFFICIAL CHANGES AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following notifications are gazetted :—Mr. J. Crawford, District Judge of Nuddea, is allawed furlough for eight months. Mr. H. F. Mathews, Joint-Magistrate, on leave, is appointed to act as District Judge of Nuddea, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. J. Crawford. Mr. W. H. Verner, District Judge of Bhagulpur, is allowed furlough for one year and eight months. Mr. W. Badcock, Joint Magistrate, 24-Parganas, is appointed to act as Judge of Beerbhum, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. A. Wilkins. Mr. S. St. Jones, Joint-Magistrate, Tipperah, is allowed furlough for one year. Major W. F. Dodsworth is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpur and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment during the absence, on deputation, of Captain W. Hastings. Mr. C. W. Bolton, Officiating Magistrate, Kattak, is allowed furlough for ten months. Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, District Judge of Rajshai, is allowed furlough for two years. Mr. H. A. Reily is appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Mr. J. Graham, District Superintendent of Police, Beerbhum, is allowed furlough for one year. Mr. W. C. Beadon, Superintendent, Bhagulpur Central Jail, is appointed to be Superintendent of the Buxar Central Jail.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE LAHORE CATHEDRAL.—The Lahore Cathedral has been consecrated by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Lahore, in the presence of a large congregation. The ceremony was an impressive one; and even in the pages of a secular newspaper we may be permitted to record a hope that the future history of this building will amply fulfil the aspirations and prayers that sanctified its use, for the first time, for the purposes of Christian worship. An account was given yesterday of the origin and progress of the scheme for a cathedral, down to the present day; and our readers are not ignorant of the pious efforts, unsparing energy and noble liberality that have rendered its completion possible. That whatever shall take place within the walls of this imposing structure may, for many generations to come, fitly commemorate the piety of its founders, and conduce directly to the glory and honour of Christendom, may well be the earnest desire of all who see, in the religion of Englishmen, the best promise of civilized progress and lasting prosperity, but it for England and for the people whose destiny it is given her to influence.—*C. & M. Gazette.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE JUBILEE.

A correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* suggests that on the Jubilee day all the spinning and weaving mills in Bombay should be closed, and that the mill hands, should parade the streets, in procession, headed by bands of music.

THE JUBILEE FUND.

The Jubilee Fund has been started at Bombay under distinguished auspices; and in less than two weeks we hope to have a handsome collection awaiting disposal. What is even more interesting than the success of the Bombay movement is the zeal with which it is being imitated and, in its own way, surpassed by almost every mofussil town of note. And the same zeal evidently characterizes the initiation of the movement all over India.—*Indian Spectator.*

It was not a very virtuous example that the Corporation of our city set of voting the ratepayers' money for the celebration of the Jubilee, and it is no wonder the District Municipalities are copying it one after another. The festival ought to be celebrated by means of voluntary contributions, though Municipal objects might be endowed with money to commemorate the event.—*Id.*

THE ST. XAVIER SCHOOL.

We cannot agree with Father Myer that native parents send their sons to the Xavier School in preference to other institutions because of the superior moral training given there. We think the success of the school is owing more to the superiority of the teaching staff and to more regular standards of study. *Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The editors of the *Indian Spectator* and the *Bombay Samachar* were invited to give their evidence before the Civil Service Commissions' but these gentlemen having nothing more to say beyond what they have stated in their own columns, declined the honour. On being requested again to send in their written statements they have done so.—*Bombay Samachar.*

THE ALLEGED INSULT TO NATIVE WOMEN ON BOARD A STEAMER.

With reference to the Resolution of Government on the subject of the alleged insult to some Hindoo women on board the Pachumba, we hear that the Agents of the steamer, the British Indian Steam Navigation Company have sent a letter to Government stating that the Resolution appear to have been framed without their being called upon to give any explanation. The latter is said to contain a complete explanation of the whole affair. On the other hand the Hindoos have sent a representation to the Directors of the Company at Home.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE ABKARI COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

We have received the annual report of the Abkari Commissioner, but we notice therein a remarkable commission, namely, the Resolution of Government on the report. We should like to know what the Government think of the figures placed before them. Do they accept Mr. Moore's report?—*Id.*

THE GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

We shall be glad to see confirmed the rumour that the Graduates of the University are to be permitted to elect their own "fellow." We think the graduates are quite strong enough to put forward a man, who will possess all the necessary qualifications for a "fellowship." The system will bring forward a number of deserving men who have been inadvertently left behind.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

To give the Graduates the right to elect a proportion of the Fellows of the University is a desirable reform, and we are glad to hear it is in contemplation. As we observed in our para. on the subject of the examinations in our last issue, the graduates are in a better position to feel and judge of the defects of the rules and regulations of the University than any other people, and to give them a share in the academic administration is a judicious act of liberality for which the Graduates cannot be too grateful and the wisdom of which they cannot be too anxious and careful to prove by such a discharge of their responsibility as will strengthen their claim to a yet larger share of it.—*Indian Spectator.*

IRRESPONSIBLE NATIVE PRINTS.

The *Dnyan Sunda* is an interesting new weekly started at Ahmedabad. It is written in English and Gujarati and confines itself to non-political questions. We are very glad of this. For the plague of vernacular prints, poisoning the atmosphere of public affairs in the in the mofussil is becoming intolerable. They say all such mushroom growths will die a natural death. There is something in that, but how about the mischief done before the epidemic is over? Public opinion ought to set its face against such intruders, feeding upon the garbage of indecent advertisements and reeking with the blood of personal rancour. It is a relief to turn from these debasing examples of self-advancement to an honest effort at self-improvement, like *Dnyan Sunda.*—*Indian Spectator.*

PROF DARMESTETER.

Prof. Darmesteter has set a difficult problem to learned theorists and guess-workmen. Which is the older of the legends, that of Yudhishthir or the other one of Kaikhusro? That the two are very similiar admits of no doubt; but that proves little more than that they are derived from a common source. The learned Professor himself seems to have given no very decided opinion.—*Id.*

A GREAT ELEPHANT CATCH.

IT has been already reported that Mr. G. Sanderson, the able Superintendent of the Government Kheddahs at Dacca, had made an unprecedented capture of elephants in the Garo Hills last month. The details of this exploit are related in a letter from Mr. Sanderson himself which has been placed at the disposal of the *Englishman*, and which gives a vivid account of the extraordinary scene. After describing the preliminary operations of enclosing the herd and preparing the stockade, the writer says :—

"On the 14th we began the drive in the forenoon. The elephants were, contrary to our expectation and to their habits hitherto, all together in one large gathering. To arrive at the stockade they had first to descend a steep hillside, covered with grass and trees, into a small valley, then cross a stream and ascend the opposite hillside, which they would do by one of their regular paths of easy gradient; and on reaching a small level plateau on the top they were to be deflected to their left down a slope, at the foot of which was the stockade, well screened in the jungle. The two guiding palisades or wings, converging to the gate of the stockade, were run up the hillside to the plateau, a distance of some 200 yards. Here they were 150 yards apart. Three fire-lines were cleared through the jungle across the space between the guiding palisades, one joining them at their extreme ends one halfway down, and one about 60 yards from the gate. On these lines dry grass was stacked in bundles and hidden by green leaves, ready to be fired when the elephants had crossed the paths. The drive was well managed, the herd being kept together and not overdriven, which often causes a herd to break up into small parties. The wind favoured us, and the elephants were got to the plateau near the mouth of the funnel-like approach to the gate without very much trouble. Here the men closed in from all sides, directed by spies in the trees, as the grass was too high for those on foot to see what the elephants were doing. As the herd trooped past my post at the end of one of the palisades, it seemed as if the procession would never end; my veteran gunbearer, Jaffer, whispered they were "as the insect of the forest." Tuskers, females, and young elephants of all sizes bundled along, those in the rear finally showing a good deal of apprehension, as the hunters began to close in on them. The moment the last had crossed the outermost fire line, the spies sounded their rattles, and as if by magic (I had not spared a few dozen matchboxes among the men) a crackling line of flame extended along the hillside joining the extreme ends of the palisade and cutting off retreat. Immediately the hitherto comparative silence of the drive was broken by yelling and blank firing from all sides, and the elephants hurried forward in a crowd, no longer following any leader, but each striving not to be last! They soon crossed the second fire-line, and at a signal from a foghorn—barely audible in the din of elephants and men—active fellows raced forward from both ends with torches, and in a few seconds this line also was a wall of fire.

"The third line was similarly fired when the herd had passed, and now the fun waxed fast and furious. At least it was fun to all, perhaps, but to Colonel Smith and myself, as the elephants represented a lakh of rupees or so to Government, and as a trifling accident for misunderstanding might lose the whole, getting them into the stockade was from one point of view a very serious piece of business. Some of the elephants went into the stockade at once, but a huge male with the right tusk only (such elephants are called Gunesh, and certain castes of Hindus reverence them) took up his position in the gateway, which was only eleven feet wide, and no elephant could pass him. The scene now was extraordinary, and Colonel and Mrs. Graham Smith from a platform in a tree near had an excellent view of it. The space between converging palisades was tightly packed by a struggling mass of elephants for many yards from the gate. Every variety of jungle had disappeared, and the men were skirmishing with blank cartridges and torches of blazing grass up to within twenty yards or less of the elephants, and a shower of sticks and clods was kept up over the palisades by those outside. The roaring of the youngsters of the herd, which were being trampled and squeezed, combined with the noise of rattles, grass, and of the fire consuming the jungle between the palisades in the direction whence the elephants had come, made it impossible to make oneself heard by any one, even at one's elbow. I fired several charges of shot into the rearmost of the elephants, though really I thought them little to blame for not 'moving on;' it was not for want of will, or pushing as the angle of their hind legs as they bored desperately into the mass before them mutely testified! At last the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 29.

Consols and French Rentes advanced yesterday in London to the rates which ruled two days previously, viz., 100⅞ and 109, respectively; and Indian Sterling Loan, which had long been steady, at 100½, was quoted ¼ per cent. higher at 100¾. Bar Silver was quoted by Reuter unchanged at 47½d, but Rupee Paper was called ⅛ to ¼ per cent. lower, quotations, however, being quite nominal; and we learn that Silver has declined to-day to 47d. per oz. The comparative ease in the London Money Market, as indicated by the recent returns of the Bank of England, is further shown by the market rate of discount on short London Bills, and Indian 6 months' sight Paper having been reduced from 3⅛ per cent. to 3 per cent. per annum. One Lakh of Telegraphic Transfers on Calcutta were sold by the Indian Council at the high rate of 1s. 6 7-32d., their previous sale in the same form having been at 1s 6 3/16d per rupee Reuter favours us with the following quotations for Indian Bank shares:—Chartered, £23; Chartered Mercantile, £19; and Hongkong and Shanghai, £58.

The Goat Skin sales closed in London yesterday, 1,140,000 skins having been sold, out of 1,200,000 originally offered. At the Sheep Skin sales which opened yesterday, Madras Skins were ½d. to 1d. per lb lower.

In General Produce the only change which we have to note is a decline of 2d. per cental in No 1, and of 1d. per cental in No. 1, Soft White Wheat in Liverpool at 7s. 1d. for the former, and 6s. 8d. for the latter. There were 1,990,000 quarters of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, both for Surats and American arrivals, as well as the market generally. The sales were small for a Friday at this time of the year, viz 8,000 bales, of which 600 were Surats. There was no alteration in Spot rates;—but no doubt in sympathy with New York—American arrivals for all deliveries were 1-64d. per lb. lower. To-day the market was quiet again with quotations all unchanged. The total sales were the same as the day before, but of Surats only 500 bales were taken.

In New York there was a fall of 11 points in Futures for May yesterday, making the rate 9·59: but the spot price was unaltered at 9½. The Receipts were 23,000 bales, as against 27,000 bales last season on the corresponding day, and 20,000 bales the year before; and the continuance of these comparatively heavy arrivals is, no doubt, now weighing on the market.

From the usual weekly figures wired by Reuter, it appears that the total stock of Cotton in Liverpool had increased by 11,000 bales during the week, and from the comparative statement which we give below, it will be seen that it stands higher, by some 213,000 bales than it did at the same time last year; though only 8,000 bales more than in 1885. The week's sales in Liverpool were 7,000 bales more than during the preceding six days, the Trade taking 2,000 bales more. The total visible supply of Cotton had become greater by only 10,000 bales; but the figures still show some 83,000 bales and 135,000 bales more than were in sight in the two previous years, respectively. The visible supply of Surats had increased during the week by 32,000 bales; making it greater, by some 20,000 bales, than for last year; but more than 10,000 bales less than the year before The receipts at the U S Ports for the week show, it will be seen a decrease of 9,000 bales compared with 1886; but they were 51,000 bales more than in 1885. Taking the total, from the beginning of the season, the excess shown this year is 195,000 bales, and 183,000 bales respectively, compared with the preceding two years. The exports both to the U. K. and to the Continent have been heavier compared with both years, as shown below. The stock at the Ports stands at 167,000 bales less than last year; but is 31,000 bales more than in 1885

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Week's receipts	126,000	175,000	75,000
" exports to U. K.	118,000	66,000	80,000
" " Cont.	56,300	46,000	31,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,385 000	4,090,000	4,101,800
" exports to U. K. " "	1,776,000	1,335,300	1,690,000
" " Cont. " "	1,180 000	1,145,900	1,098,400
" Stock in the Ports	916,000	1,083,000	885,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th inst. affords the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	3,250,000	3,168,370	3,115,070
" " Surats	291,000	211,730	301,380

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	831,000	618,040	823,200
" London	10,000	15,000	41,000
American Afloat	260,000	201,000	300,000
East Indian "	50,000	36,000	26,000
	1,151,000	870,010	1,190,200
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 3-16d.	6d.	6d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4d.	4¾d.	4¾d.
Difference	1 3-16d.	¾d.	1¼d.

Cotton.—The local market has been very dull and weak to-day, with scarcely any buyers, even at the reduced rates which sellers are willing to accept. Some Fine Bengals have been sold to-day at Rs. 151 for February-March delivery; but holders of this growth are very weak, and at closing we cannot quote higher than Rs. 137-8 for Good; 139-40 for Fully Good; and 150-1 for Fine, February delivery. Stapled Good Oomras are offering at Rs. 177; and Good Julgaum, for February delivery, has been done at Rs. 170 per candy. Fully Good Dholleraha are wanted for May delivery, at Rs. 280, but a rupee more is asked by sellers. Good Broach may be had at Rs. 207 per candy, March delivery, and Fine at Rs. 210; but next to nothing is doing, in any position.

Wheat and Seeds.—We can report nothing but a continuance of the dull feeling in this market. Demand seems to have quite subsided for the present and rates generally are unchanged. Occasionally a little concession may be made by holders to move ready parcels of Wheat; but the feeling of dealers is mostly steady or firm, in presence of the political out-look in Europe. Ready Linseed is a little weaker; but the rate for April delivery has stiffened a little

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,740 bales.
Wheat	17,736 cwts.
Linseed	6,338 "
Gingelly	5,634 "

Freights are dull, but without material change in quotations, The Maulkins Tower (s) has been fixed for Naples and Palermo at 19s. 6d. per ton; and business has been done for Antwerp at 18s. 9d. and for Marseilles at 19s. per ton.

Exchange opened weak this morning, notwithstanding the high rate obtained for Calcutta Transfers, and has continued so to the close. It may have been felt that Bar Silver was quoted too high at 47½, and this view has been endorsed by the fall of ¼d. per oz., which took place in London to-day; but a sufficient reason for the re-action is to be found in the fact that the Banks have been all buyers, while very few Bills indeed are offering. Money would appear to be getting a little easier, as the Banks are getting deposits at 6 per cent.

Government Paper.—There has been a decided improvement in the feeling in this market to-day, and Fours have advanced to 99¾. Fours-and-a-half per cent. are nominally quoted at 99.

Shares.—The business done in this market this afternoon was almost entirely confined to Mill scrip, in which we note the following fluctuations, generally in favour of buyers:—Sunderdass were Rs. 20 lower, at Rs. 675; James Greaves and City of Bombay each declined Rs. 15 at Rs. 580, and Rs. 870, respectively; Connaught were down Rs. 5 at Rs. 580; and Queen had the same fall to Rs. 870; People of India were Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 135. On the other hand Ripon shares were Rs. 60 higher, at Rs. 965; Alliance advanced Rs. 15, say to Rs. 630; and Central India and Anglo-Indian were Rs. 15 and Rs. 8 dearer, respectively. Colaba Land and Press shares were up Rs. 5 at Rs. 670; but the New Berar Press was Rs. 5 and the New Indian Press Rs. 2 lower. Bombay-Burma, original issue, recovered Rs. 35, and were quoted at Rs. 2,700. Bank of Bombay shares 133¾ ex div.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles, at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

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NEW BOOKS.

A. 112–40—The Letters and Journals of Lord Byron. M. Blind.
203–12—Force's Sporting Notes and Sketches, Vol. III.
205–11—Travels with the Afghan Boundary Commission. Lieutenant A. D. Yate.
229–19—The Victorian Half Century. C. M. Yonge.
249–24—Life of Longfellow. Eric. S. Robertson.
B. 4–21—Thieving Fingers. F. DuBoisgobey.
15–19—The Weird Sisters. R. Dowling.
88–11—She. H. R. Haggard.
C. 23–37—Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency, 1885-86.
D. 32– 5—Law Reports, Calcutta, Vol. 14, Pt. 1, 1887.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE ELEVENTH SERIES of LECTURES falls to be DELIVERED in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, Terms of 1887-88.

SUBJECT.—"HEBREW AND THE OTHER SEMITIC LANGUAGES."

The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures. The Honorarium is Rupees One Thousand.

Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the Undersigned on or before the first day of May next.

By order.
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 25th January 1887.

FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H. I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are INVITED to PAY their Contributions at their EARLIEST CONVENIENCE to the Bank of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Bombay, 29th January, 1887.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.

A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages Bookbinding, &c. is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.

It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROSE—January 21, at Dadhai, (Lalitpur, N.-W. P.,) the wife of Elisha Rose, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Indian Midland Railway, of twin sons.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CUNNINGHAM—January 23, at 5, Hungerford Street, the Hon'ble Mrs Cunningham, of a daughter.
DIGGS—January 2, at Mirzapore, N.-W. P., the wife of O Diggs, Postal Department, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—January 20, at Calcutta, the wife of Arthur B C Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

ALEXANDER SKINNER—January 6, at Meerut, of pneumonia, the last of the sons of Colonel James Skinner CB, of "Skinner's Horse," aged 60 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1887.

What is the peculiarity of the English mind that makes it rush into extremes on all matters of military science? Is it the innate British conservatism that causes the Englishman's opinions to change, when they do change, with a rush, all the more violent on account of the tenacity with which he clings to his ideas? Something of this change has occurred in the Parliamentary view of the naval requirements of the present day. A few years ago we were all for building big ships, and the Devastation, Benbow and others are the outcome of that idea. With the increasing power of torpedoes, a panic set in as to the risk run by men-of-war, and many newspapers and other authorities openly advocated the employment of torpedo boats only, and an almost total cessation in the manufacture of large war vessels. An idea prevailed that the heaviest line-of-battle ship was powerless before a torpedo boat, that if a torpedo were once directed against an iron-clad, no matter how heavily armoured and protected, that iron-clad was doomed to complete destruction. Long articles were written, and statistics quoted, to show that such a number of torpedo-boats could be built and equipped for the cost of one iron-clad, and that such-and-such results were sure to follow in action. One illustrated paper even evolved, out of the depths of its imagination, a picture of a "naval battle of the future" in which a swarm of torpedo boats, each about the size of a large canoe, were represented as passing each other on their way to attack the unfortunate men-of-war in the distance. The slight detail of what the torpedoes were to attack if large vessels were abolished was almost lost sight of, as was the fact that men cannot live long in such small vessels, and that a large portion of our fleet is employed in tropical and semi-tropical seas, where fairly large vessels are an absolute necessity for health. Fancy cruising in the Red Sea in August in a torpedo boat!

But it must be confessed that England is not alone in this idea, for Admiral Aube's naval budget shows a great increase of torpedo boats, while Spain, hitherto a neglected factor in maritime matters, has just ordered 144 torpedo boats as a preliminary measure. The opinions of men competent to express them vary so widely as to the real value of torpedo boats that it is extremely difficult to come to any real decision on the subject. It is not so very long since M. Gabriel Charmes wrote of torpedoes that "any vessel touched was lost," and advocated the almost exclusive employment of "No. 63" torpedo boats, armed with "Whiteheads," and supported by torpedo-depôt ships to furnish a change of crews. The "Resistance" experiments came as a strange comment on these opinions, for though the exact value of the experiments and the lessons to be learnt from them have been somewhat disputed, they certainly showed that under many circumstances a ship could float and continue in action after a torpedo had been exploded against her. Even now the "No. 63" size boat recommended by M. Charmes is obsolete, and serious doubts are being felt as to the infallibility of the much-vaunted Whitehead torpedoes. Hardly a week elapses without some new and larger adaptation of the torpedo boat is introduced or, at least, discussed. Light vessels will never take the place of ironclads, though useful in themselves, and the torpedo must be adapted to larger vessels. Already we have torpedo cruisers of 2,000 tons burden, which are large enough to be themselves attacked by torpedoes, and have lost their essential qualities of the earlier forms, viz. comparative invisibility and insignificance. Neither guns nor torpedoes are sufficient of themselves for all the exigencies of modern naval warfare, but a mixture of the two is desirable, the former *en barbette*, or in turrets, for fore and aft fighting and the latter for broadsides. The range of most torpedoes is little over 600 yards (the Sinnus torpedo will range two miles) and they cannot therefore be employed to open the fight. Above all things it is essential that the torpedoes employed should be capable of being steered from the ship, so as to pursue the manœuvring ships of the enemy, as otherwise most of them will be lost in the ocean. Affairs work round in a circle, and it is quite possible that naval battles may again be fought ship to ship as in the days of Trafalgar, only that the ships will be heavily armoured steel-clads instead of wooden walls, and torpedo broadsides will be substituted for the round shot of "long nines." As at present built, torpedo boats may be classed in four divisions. First, ocean-going torpedo cruisers fitted up with heavy guns and equipped like any other man-of-war for long voyages. Of this class the Archer may be taken as a good type. It is a partially armoured vessel of 2,000 tons, fitted with seven torpedo tubes for under-water firing, and carrying an additional armament of six 6-inch breech loading guns. Secondly, we have smaller cruisers of the scout type, which are able to make long voyages at a push, but are more suitable for short voyages in inland seas and in channels. This class comprises all vessels of 350 tons and upward, and the vessels generally carry one or more guns. The third class is composed of torpedo boats pure and simple, of from 50 to 350 tons burden, and relying solely on their torpedoes as a means of offence, with the exception of an occasional machine gun to ward off boat attacks. They are capable of cruising for about three or four days, and are the type which writers like M. Charmes believe to be the most formidable of all. The fourth class consists of harbour boats of less than 50 tons, and only used for the defence of harbours and the placing of mines, &c. They are, in fact, more like torpedo launches than anything else. The two last classes evidently differ entirely from the first two. They are low in the water, and very difficult to hit. But they are able to creep close to the enemy under cover of the darkness, and often evade the strongest electric search lights. As a matter of fact, in naval manœuvres, the umpires put a torpedo boat of the smaller class out of action if it remains for 10 minutes under the glare of the search light within a range of 1,200 yards; and within a range of 600 yards they are put out of action if they remain under the search light for two minutes.

There are many reasons why small vessels cannot do the work of heavily armed men-of-war as well as their own. Suppose, for example, a torpedo boat tried to run the passage at the mouth of Bombay harbour and explode one or more vessels among the shipping at anchor—and we must remember, that in the case of a big war Bombay would be a harbour of refuge for merchant shipping—although a small torpedo boat would be difficult to hit with a single shell, yet it would easily be struck by shrapnel, and the shrapnel bullets from the 38-ton guns on Colaba Point would riddle the armour of a small boat and sink it, though they would have comparatively little effect against a heavily armoured boat. Although in the particular instance quoted it would be the enemy's torpedo boats that would suffer and not ours, yet the facts apply equally to all. While small vessels would still be useful on occasion for the defence of harbours, it is imperatively necessary that heavily-armoured ships using torpedo, guns and ram should be built for more important service. One of the chief duties of the British Navy is the protection of the Colonial and Indian trade, and, to do this, vessels must be able to encounter ships of the line, a feat for the performance of which ordinary torpedo boats would be quite inadequate. Bombay would indeed be an exposed harbour, and one forced to rely solely on her guns for her defence if she had no other assistance from the Navy than that afforded by half-a-dozen 100 ton torpedo boats. Although M. Charmes speaks slightingly of the designs for barbette torpedo-rams of 10,000 tons or, as he calls them, veritable floating citadels, yet these are essential to future warfare. Possessing in themselves all the known means of attack, and being heavily armoured and protected against attack, they could open fire at long range with their guns, close and fire a broadside of torpedoes, and finally charge the disabled ship and completely destroy it. That such vessels would be far more efficacious than their smaller cousins cannot be denied, and we can only hope that, when built and commissioned, one or more of them may be placed on this station, as, with such defence added to the efforts of our guns, we might reasonably hope to keep our harbour intact, and a safe refuge for our merchantmen.

The telegram in which our Calcutta correspondent announces that the Nagpur-Bijapur Railway scheme which will in effect establish direct railway communication between Bombay and Calcutta, has been sanctioned, will be read with pleasure throughout the Presidency. The negociations between the Syndicate of London capitalists and the Secretary of State have at length been successfully concluded, the terms being the same as those in the case of the Midland Railway. The importance of a through line which will place the two chief commercial cities of India in direct communication need not be pointed out. The line passing through the heart of the Central Provinces, the fertile soil of large areas of which has lain fallow from primeval times, will open up to agriculture and to commerce an immense territory which only needs to be developed to yield incalculable returns. The Government of India and Sir Theodore Hope are to be congratulated at the success which has crowned their efforts to induce the Secretary of State to bring the negotiations in London to a satisfactory conclusion. The terms agreed upon for the Indian Midland were approved by the business public, and it is gratifying to find that in spite of wars and rumours of wars, similar terms can still be obtained in the English market.

The Town Hall and the whole of the Elphinstone Circle around it will, we learn, be the prominent places of attraction on the day of the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee. A large platform will be erected over the steps of the main entrance of the Town Hall; and decorations and illuminations will be made on a magnificent scale. At the head of a procession of high Government officials, his Excellency the Governor will ascend the platform, and there, with honours befitting the pageant, will receive the Municipal Corporation's address to the Queen-Empress. It is also intended to have the National Anthem sung in English by a large number of children on the occasion. Accommodation for about three hundred shops will be provided in the great fair to be held on the Esplanade, under the superintendence of Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Executive Engineer at the Presidency Bands of music, fountains of water playing, and costly and brilliant illuminations will be some of the principal attractions of the fair, which will probably continue for five days.

The shears of economy are about to be applied to the Sheriff's department. There are twenty-nine puttawallas at present employed in the Sheriff's office. Of this number seventeen are to receive to-day notice of dismissal. This will lead to a monthly saving of Rs. 160—a thing desirable enough in itself, though we are sure to hear that economies are beginning at the wrong end.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The political excitement of the last few weeks has thrown men's minds off the balance, and disposed them to take a sensational and even superstitious view of the tragic circumstances of Lord Iddesleigh's sudden death. The *St. James's Gazette*, usually so calm and moderate, published a leading article yesterday in which Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill were practically accused of having murdered the late Foreign Secretary. Of course, the Radical papers are even more plainspoken. Their great aim is to make party capital out of the dramatic circumstances of Lord Iddesleigh's death in Lord Salisbury's antechamber, quote the admission of the doctor that although the Earl suffered from an affection of the heart which might have carried him off at any moment, yet the worry and anxiety of recent events undoubtedly shortened his life, and then, of course, they hasten to draw the conclusion that "ingratitude, more strong than traitor's arms, quite vanquished him," and that Lord Salisbury ought to be evermore vexed with the ghost of the illustrious victim who came to lay down his life at the Prime Minister's door in protest against the shameful injustice with which he had been treated by his own friends and colleagues. Sir Stafford Northcote, to give him the name by which he will be remembered, was the most estimable of men, and I remember the most cold-blooded member of the Fourth Party, saying three years ago that he loved and reverenced the leader whom nevertheless he was doing his utmost to overthrow; but the excessive praises now bestowed upon the dead by such papers, for instance, as the *Daily News*, are really intended merely to reflect discredit on the living. But, with all respect for the memory of a good man, who lived a life of unsullied purity and devotion to his country, I cannot help thinking that Sir Stafford had himself to blame, if, conscious as he must have been of failing powers, he clung too tenaciously to distinguished positions, the duties of which he was unable efficiently to fulfil. He led the House of Commons well enough from 1874 to 1880, while he had a substantial Conservative majority at his back. But after the election of 1880 it soon became evident that his powers were failing him, and that some more vigorous and uncompromising champion was required to drag the Conservative party out of the mire in which it was helplessly floundering. Mr. Gladstone had, from the time of the Bulgarian insurrection, introduced into Parliamentary warfare such a tone of vindictive ferocity, that poor Sir Stafford had no more chance of overcoming him in controversy than the Roman Senators, sitting in their curule chairs had of putting to shame the fierce and well-armed barbarians who invaded the Senate-house. I can well remember listening to Sir Stafford's speech in 1881, on the motion condemning the abandonment of Candahar. My blood ran cold while I listened, for Sir Stafford, after stating his arguments in favour of the retention of Candahar, went on to whittle them away one by one, till when he came to the end of his speech there was nothing left of his case. It was impossible not to feel that with such a leader the Conservatives were doomed to a condition of political impotence. Again, Sir Stafford was not averse either to flattery or to favouritism when Lord Randolph sarcastically remarked in 1883 that his esteemed leader had sacrificed to the Conservative cause "*all* his energies and much of his health," he stated the literal truth; but Sir Stafford looked askance at the bold blasphemer, and filled up the Front Bench with a company of tame cats, as meek and gentle as himself. Lord Randolph, nothing taunted, sprang into the breach and became himself the leader of militant Conservatism, and the party has till now applauded and endorsed his conduct in insisting that Sir Stafford should give away to one more competent to lead. It is most unfair now to accuse Lord Randolph of having been animated by feelings of personal animosity to Sir Stafford. The noble Lord does not pretend to be an amiable man, but the principle on which he acts is a just one, that in the management of the Conservative party private affection should give way to a regard for the general interest. I remember at a Council meeting three years ago, when other distinguished Conservatives were indulging in the usual conventionalities, Lord Randolph startled them all by saying—"I presume that we have met here, not to pay compliments to one another, but to speak the truth." Lord Salisbury, unfortunately, acted on the opposite principle, when to soothe the wounded feelings of Lord Iddesleigh, who felt sore at having been deposed from the joint leadership of the party, he last year gave him the appointment of Foreign Secretary. To the duties of that position Lord Iddesleigh was plainly unequal. I do not mean to say that he did not get through the office work with his old assiduity and regularity. But he was wholly wanting in the power to grasp a subject, and in the strength of will to come to a decision on any question of importance. I am told that Sir Julian Pauncefote, at the Foreign Office, was on more than one occasion alarmed on entering Lord Iddesleigh's room, to find his chief lying in a fainting condition on the sofa. A distinguished diplomatist assures me that Lord Iddesleigh could not carry on a long conversation without losing the thread of the discours and that Foreign Ambassador's had to go and see Lord Salisbury after interviewing him, because they could not make out what he meant. The Prime Minister, therefore, came to the conclusion some time ago that he must go to the Foreign Office himself, and, while the Ministry was in process of reconstruction he made this change. But he is not the man to put a slight on any one, least of all on so old and valued as friend as Lord Iddesleigh; and the latter would never have taken umbrage at the way in which he had been treated but for the irritability caused by illness. Owing to his absence in the country, he did not receive the official letter about the acceptance of his resignation of the Foreign Office, which he had tendered in order to allow a Liberal peer to come in, till after the announcement had appeared in the London papers; but there was no design on Lord Salisbury's part to get rid of him, and both Lord Cranbrook and Lord Cadogan offered to resign in order to make room for him in the Cabinet. This misconception was cleared up before his death; and he died, as he had lived, at peace with all men.

Still, everyone insists that the Government has suffered a terrible blow, and that Lord Salisbury is a most unlucky Minister. This is the common saying at the Conservative as well at the Liberal clubs. It is known that the Prime Minister's own health is far from good, and Lord Randolph's friends are already saying that the time cannot be far distant when their chief will come in again. I observed yesterday to his most active and influential supporter that he could only come back as the unquestioned lord and master of his late colleagues. "Exactly so," was the smiling reply, "that is what everybody is saying." I think, however, that the noble Lord is counting his chickens before they are hatched. That he will win in the long run, seems to me a certainty. But he has altogether miscalculated the feelings of the working men when he imagines that they are indifferent to foreign affairs, and will welcome retrenchments effected at the cost of the efficiency of our Army and Navy. I was down at Oldham last Saturday, and noticed a curious illustration of Lord Randolph's present unpopularity with men who used to worship him. My colleague always used to be hailed by the working men as "Young Randy," but on this occasion, when he stood up to address a Primrose League meeting, not a single voice gave utterance to the old familiar cry. People in Lancashire are very staunch partisans, and it will be some time before Lord Randolph is forgiven for what looks like a wanton breach of fidelity to the Conservative party. It is amusing to observe, by the way, that his old friend, Sir John Gorst, has thrown him over, talks of him as "a brilliant but erratic genius," and thinks a great deal too much fuss has been made over his resignation, as his loss is more than compensated by the accession to office of Mr. Goschen. But Sir John and he have not been on good terms lately. Besides Sir John is a shrewd man, and knows that it would never do for him, the representative of a dockyard town, to advocate large reductions in the expenditure on the Navy.

Sir Henry Wolff, whose devotion to Lord Randolph is proof against all trials, and who has been of the greatest service to him in conciliating public opinion to his side during the recent crisis, leaves London to-morrow night after the Cabinet Council. He is under orders to go direct to Constantinople, and not to Cairo, as Lord Salisbury still holds to the opinion that nothing can be accomplished in Egypt without the help of the Turks. In my humble opinion, Sir Henry is going on a fool's errand, and it will be no easy matter, general favourite as he is, to persuade the House of Commons to vote his salary again this year. By the way, that stern economist, Lord Randolph, seems never to have proposed to cut down or do away with the pay of this dear friend of his own.

How an English Minister must envy Prince Bismarck, whose quarrel with his opponents in the Reichstag is confined to the issue, whether the military budget is to be voted for three or seven years. In this country, it is a difficult business to get the estimates voted for one year; but the German Chancellor says, he will not be responsible for the safety of the Empire unless the Executive Government is left with the absolute control for seven years of such a military expenditure as he thinks necessary. In Germany, however, the Executive Government is still a power independent of and superior to the Legislative, and the Reichstag has not succeeded, like our Parliament, in appropriating to itself all authority in the State, an authority which a great democratic assembly is helpless to wield. The refreshing plainness of Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag is like a wholesome breeze, dissipating the fog created by the eloquence of Parliamentary Ministers and of the Press in other countries. His ideas about Bulgaria are summed up in the quotation, "What's he to Hecuba, or Hecuba to him?" It does not matter a rush to Germany, he says, what prince rules in Bulgaria, or what becomes of Bulgaria; and he has therefore washed his hands of the whole controversy, and will leave Austria and Russia to fight the matter out between themselves, if they feel disposed to do so. It is quite clear that the *Times'* Paris correspondent was right in the account he gave of the alliance between Russia and Germany. There may be no written Treaty, but Prince Bismarck speaks with an absolute assurance that in any future war between Germany and France the latter Power will be unable to count on help from Russia. The inducement given to Russia to stand aside in such a struggle is that Germany will not interfere to prevent a Russian occupation of Bulgaria. Of course, the Germans will have to step in, if war ensues with Austria, to prevent the Russians from dismembering the Austro-Hungarian Empire. But this is a purely defensive alliance, and the Austrian Press seems deeply irritated at the subordinate part which Bismarck bluntly says that Austria is henceforth to play in his calculations. The temper of the people will probably compel the Emperor Francis Joseph to go to war, if Russia sends an army into Bulgaria; and then England will be bound in honour, by Lord Salisbury's declaration of last November to support Austria. It will be noticed by careful readers of the German Chancellor's speech that Prince Bismarck expressly admits it to be England's interest to bar the way to a Russian advance on Constantinople. The Prince was even franker than usual in his reference to the French longing for a war of revenge. He believes a fresh struggle between France and Germany to be inevitable, and significantly speaks of it as "the war of 1890," and it is allowable to suppose that he would not be unwilling to ante-date it by two or three years. Certainly, the tone of his speech was well calculated to provoke the French into acts of aggression, for he affects to be alarmed at the strength of the French army, he roundly asserts that the successes of Germany in 1870 were "an accident," and he draws a frightful picture of Berlin once more in the hands of a French conqueror. But by this time the French understand "M. de Bismarck," and will not be beguiled into taking what he says *au pied de la lettre*.

The Liberals on Wednesday started their new organisation for the conversion of Londoners to Gladstonianism by hissing the National Anthem. This is a good beginning—for the Conservatives. The chief thing in the speech of Mr. John Morley, who presided, was his ingenious declaration that a suspicious man must be either a bad or a weak man, and that the more he sees of public life the less inclined is he to suspect those who differ from him of dishonest motives. No doubt, Mr. Morley devoutly wishes that Mr. Chamberlain had brought an equally credulous spirit to the Round Table conference. There might then have been some hope for the Gladstonians that the whole affair would not end in a *fiasco*.

J. M. M.

PROPOSED INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

A bazaar has been organised to raise a portion of the funds needed for starting an "Institute" which is to supply a very pressing want felt by many young women engaged in business in the Fort or elsewhere, or in medical or other studies, at the Grant Medical College and other educational Institutions. This class of young women, when they have no homes of their own in Bombay, are put to an expense quite beyond their means for board and lodging of a very inferior and altogether undesirable kind. The difficulties, discomforts, and other evils of their lot will, it is hoped, be to some extent removed if a building be provided and maintained under proper supervision, where they may get good board and lodging at a moderate cost—a building containing a reading-room, where they can all meet together every evening, and have some of the advantages of social intercourse now denied them. The Institute is to be looked after by the Bombay Young Women's Christian Association, which is a purely Protestant institution, trying to do the same sort of good generally for young women that a similar institution has done for young men at the building near the Apollo Bunder. It will not be in any sense a charity, but a business scheme—that is to say, when it is once started with the aid of a benevolent public, it will be under strict supervision of men and women accustomed to business, and will, it is hoped, be quite self-supporting. No profit, except of a moral kind, will be expected from its working. It will be so managed as to provide its benefits at the lowest possible cost; and for that reason, and also because of its undoubted social and quasi-domestic advantages, it will probably prove attractive to the numerous class for whom it is meant. It is intended to hold the Bazaar in the Town Hall at 4-30 p. m., on Wednesday, 2nd February, and the two following days. It will be opened by Lady Reay, who will hear a statement read as to its objects and aspirations.

A Flower stall, a Pottery stall, containing a large supply of pottery from Hala in Sind and venetian glass will be among the features of the Bazaar. An attractive Art Gallery, for which many people have kindly lent works of art, is also provided. A refreshment and other stalls presenting the usual supply of bazaar articles of a specially good and handsome kind, are also contemplated, all presided over by ladies interested in the movement. It is hoped that the bazaar will prove a success for the useful object which interests its promoters.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH JANUARY.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandal, Captain I. Reeves, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 p.m. yesterday evening, with the Overland mails of the 14th January.

From London.

Mr A G Hartley	Mr W FitzMaurice
Mr and Mrs T A Bogue	Mrs Grande Fisher
Mr H Wilmie	Mrs Wilmie and child
Mr A J Hogg	Mr W Hunt
Mrs Kleinknecht	Mr T Brook
Mr Jas R Deane	Col Birch
Dr Chetti	Mr W Green
Mrs Dunn and infant	Rev S Ackworth
Mr R W Patrick	Mrs Peacock
Mr T A Banyard	Lieut-Col and Mrs Perry
Mrs Newman	Mrs Troward and 3 children
Mr Geo Clark	

From Brindisi.

Lieut Col Morris	Miss Saddam
Mrs Morris	Mr John Crudden
Mr Scaramanger	Mr A R Davies
Mrs Scaramanger and maid	Mr A G Frere
Mr C Brock	Mr A Gerbi
Miss Bamfield	Mr Pechiah
Mr Oscar Kirschorn	Mr G K Smith
Mr D J Reid	Mr C Walton
Col W F Bartleman	Mr M McDonald
Mr J R Ferry	Mr and Mrs Greaves
Col W W Baddam	Mr Vittal Richard

From Venice.

Mr J Wedderburn	Mr L Winnes
Major and Mrs Le Breton	

From Suez.—Mr L M Tisti

From Aden.

Mr and Mrs Goodlmann	Capt D C W Harrison
Mr N S Symons	Mr G Macfarlane

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 8TH TO 14TH JAN. INCLUSIVE.)

The Earl of Iddesleigh died suddenly on Wednesday afternoon at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, whither he had gone to confer with Lord Salisbury. The announcement of the noble Earl's death has evoked general expressions of regret and sympathy from political associations of all shades of opinion.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has offered himself as a candidate for the Exchange Division of Liverpool. In his address Mr. Goschen states that as a Liberal Unionist he has felt bound to give his support to the present Government.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday received the members of the organizing committee of the proposed Imperial Institute in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee. A meeting in support of the movement was held in the afternoon at the Mansion-house, when resolution approving the object were passed.

Mr. Marcus Stone has been elected a Royal Academician, and Mr. A. Gilbert, sculptor, an Associate.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, the well-known barrister, died at Margate, on Sunday, aged 78.

Political meetings are becoming more frequent as the commencement of the parliamentary Session draws near. Mr. Mauriott, M.P., spoke at Battersea, Baron de Worms, M.P., at Liverpool, Lord Brabourne at Edinburgh, Sir C. Russell, M.P., at Sheffield, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., at Ayr, Lord Cross at Ashton-under-Lyne, and Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., at Nottingham.

A meeting to inaugurate the newly-formed London Liberal and Radical Union was held on Tuesday in St. James's-hall; M

TELEGRAMS

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CALLING OUT OF GERMAN RESERVES.

BERLIN, JAN. 28.

The Government here has resolved to call out 79,000 men of the German Reserves for the purpose of undergoing a course of practice with the repeating-rifle.

THE RUBY MINES IN UPPER BURMA.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that the lease and concession for working the Ruby Mines in Upper Burma will not be granted until the rights of the local headmen there have been examined and defined by the Government.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Sir James Fergusson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that negotiations between England and the United States with regard to the Fisheries are proceeding, and he hoped that the same will lead to a friendly settlement.

SPEECH OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, deprecated the idea of submitting to the Irish demands. He was not prepared to support a policy of Coercion towards Ireland, although he was willing to strengthen the ordinary law of the land. It was possible, he said, to improve the security of the landlords without incurring risk to the British tax-payer. In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain urged the necessity of taking early steps to re-unite the Liberals with the co-operation of all parties.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Both the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Governments are now less solicitous with regard to the Bulgarian question, as they are intently engaged in watching the attitude of France and Germany.

THE BULGARIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

A NEW CANDIDATE PRINCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 29.

Negotiations are proceeding here between the Porte, M. Zankoff and the Envoys of the Powers with the view of settling the Bulgarian question.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 29.

It is agreeable to Russia that the Prince of Leuchtenberg should be the candidate for the Bulgarian throne instead of Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 28.

Sir Drummond Wolff arrived here to-day.

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 27.

Her Majesty's Troopship Euphrates arrived here from Bombay to-day.

THE STATE OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MANDALAY, JAN. 29.

The Thebaw Sawbwa was received with some degree of State on the occasion of his interview with the Chief Commissioner on the 27th.

General Sir Charles Arbuthnot arrrived on the 28th, and takes over charge to-day.

The Commander-in-Chief's Staff leave by the mail on February 1st.

Sir Fredrick Roberts and his personal Staff leave by the Government steamer Sir William Peel.

Volunteering from the Native Army for the new Burma police is not at present successful. The sepoys do not care for the service, and their unwillingness may cause a delay here of several regiments to act as police.

It is understood in Mandalay that instructions to settle claims have been sent to the local Government.

A tribal attack on our post at Oktong is reported from Kube Valley, Tumoo, which is not under Burmese influence. It will not lead to complications.

The cold weather at Mandalay is very severe. The bazaar trade is very flourishing, the survey and assessment of the town is proceeding satisfactorily, and there is almost an entire absence of violent crime.

Captain Cunningham, of the Royal Artillery, commanding the base of the western frontier column, attacked and dispersed a band of fifty dacoits on the 22nd. The next day the leader of the band and a few followers surrendered.

RANGOON, JAN. 29.

Yesterday, the Theebaw Tsawbwa paid a formal visit to Sir Charles Bernard at Mandalay. The visit was purely one of ceremony, but the Chief Commissioner will again receive the Tsabwa on Tuesday, at an interview for the purpose of discussing and settling matters respecting the ruling of his capital and the adjacent states.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

It has been decided in Council that the offices of the Government of India in Calcutta shall be closed on the 19th March and re-opened in Simla on the 4th April.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR SCHEME SANCTIONED.

The Bengal-Nagpur railway scheme has been finally arranged between the Syndicate and the Secretary of State; the Company obtains the same terms as the Indian Midland Railway.

MR. ELLIOTT.

Mr. Elliott takes six months' furlough after finishing the work of the Finance Committee.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 30.

At a public meeting held yesterday at the Town Hall, in connection with the Jubilee, it was unanimously resolved that subcriptions be invited with the object of erecting a memorial statue of her Majesty, and if funds permit of a Public Hall. Ten per cent. of the money collected is to be sent as contributions to the Imperial Institute, provided that such contribution shall not exceed ten thousand rupees.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, JAN. 29.

A second public meeting of the inhabitants of Satara was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Macpherson, C.I.E., the Judge, to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee in a fitting manner. There was a numerous attendance of the leading men and traders of the town. It was resolved to present an appropriate address to the Queen-Empress, to illuminate the town, to hold a children's fete, to distribute food and clothing to the infirm poor, and to have fireworks. It was also resolved that the different communities of the town should offer prayers in their own temples and mosques wishing long life to the Queen-Empress on the Jubilee day. A subscription list was circulated, and over two hundred and fifty rupees were subscribed by both Europeans and natives. The Municipality of the town have sanctioned a sum of five hundred rupees for the above objects, and have in addition founded a Victoria Jubilee technical prize of the value of Rs. 50, to be annually awarded to the artizans of the Satara District for meritorious works of art. A Sub-Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting, and the proceeding terminated amidst great enthusiasm with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE NADIAD AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NADIAD, JAN. 29.

The Nadiad Agricultural Exhibition was opened to-day by Mr. Sheppard, the Commissioner, amidst great enthusiasm. He applauded the disinterested efforts of Rao Bahadur Bechardass, the Honorary Secretary, and congratulated him and the Committee on the great success of the exhibition, which is the result only of private enterprise. A large number of European ladies and gentlemen, as well as native ladies and gentlemen, attended the ceremony. The exhibition was a complete success, and was picturesquely laid out.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 29.

The *Gazette* announces that Mr. Justice Cunningham takes furlough for 15 months from the 21st March.

The following Officers are appointed to the Burma Field Force for special service:—Captain Mason, of the Hyderabad Contingent; Captain Sorell, of the Hyderabad Contingent and Lieutenant Davis, of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Beatson, of the 11th; Bengal Lancers, is appointed Staff Officer to the Corps of Mounted Infantry, *vice* Lieutenant Burrows, who will command a Police Battalion in Upper Burma.

Captains Wylly and Needham, of the Commissariat Department, have resigned; and Captains Willocks and Picot and Lieutenant Francis get a step.

Colonel Clementi is to be Judge Advocate-General, *vice* Colonel Horne, who vacates on succeeding to Colonel's allowances.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sanderson becomes Deputy Judge Advocate-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Prendergast becomes Deputy Judge Advocate.

Lieutenant Thompson McKay, of the 40th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps under authority of the Secretary of State.

The following are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—From Madras Staff Corps—Lieutenant Carnegy, of the Hampshire Regiment; from the Bombay Staff Corps, Lieutenant Custance, of the Royal Highlanders and Lieutenant Malcolm of the Royal Fusiliers; also Lieutenant Master, of the East Surrey Regiment, is transferred from Madras to the Bengal Staff Corps as a probationer.

Furlough and Leave—Lieutenant-Colonel Hills, Commandant 28th Bombay Infantry, two years; Colonel Lyves, 13th Bengal Infantry, one year; Captain Briscoe, 42nd Bengal Infantry, one year; Lieutenant Gordon, 14th Bombay Infantry, one year.

Major-General Gordon, C.B., is permitted to reside out of India.

Colonel Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation list.

Promotion—To be Colonel in the Army—Lieutenant-Colonel Toke, Bengal Staff Corps. To be Major—Captain V. G. L. Eyre. To be Captains—Lieutenants, C. V. W. Williamson and C. H. Powell.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE AND PROVINCIAL CONTRACTS.

A long paper on the Provincial Contracts appears in the *Gazette*. In replying to the notes of the Finance Committee, some of the Governments have expressed views which are inconsistent with the principles that regulate the relations of the Imperial and Provincial Governments. Therefore on the eve of the new contract which comes into force on the 31st March next, it is considered desirable to recapitulate these principles. The responsibilities of the Imperial Government are explained at great length, and an elaborate effort is made to prepare the Governments for smaller assignments of revenue under the new contracts. In some cases an increase has been claimed by the Provincial Governments on the ground that they intend to undertake certain new expenditure. The Finance Committee have left these proposals out of their calculations. Both revenues and expenditure must be calculated on the standard of 1886-87, and local Governments must for any increase of expenditure in the next and succeeding year's accounts look to such increased revenue as they can secure under the various heads of revenue. The Provincial Governments are asked to take up each of the Finance Committee's recommendations in turn and report how far they are prepared to accept them or on what ground to disapprove of them. As a result of five years' experience of the provincial system disappointment has been expressed that little freedom has been gained by the so-called decentralisation. No measure of importance can be initiated without reference to the Government of India, but absolute provincial independence is by no means the object of the system, and the Supreme Government itself cannot initiate important measures without referring to the Secretary of State. His Excellency in Council thanks the local Governments for the frank and loyal spirit in which they have responded to the calls made for contributions in aid in 1886-87, and for the conciliatory spirit in which they have met the Finance Committee's proposal.

POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 30.

The first day of the Poona Sky Races took place last Saturday.

1ST RACE—"The Pony Hurdles"—Value Rs.199. For Arabs 13·2 and C. B's 13·3 to carry 11st. 7lbs. weight for inches.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Hanwell (nom) g a p Unique, 11st 7lbs	1
Capt. Steele's ch cb gel Ressaldar, 10st 10lbs	2
Major Beaver's b a p Samos, 10st 13lbs	3
Mr. May's d c p m Curley, 11st	0
Mr Flood's g a p Peter, 10st 3lbs	0

In the Pony Hurdles, Unique, Ressaldar and Samos started, Curlew being scratched. It was a good race, and won by a neck. Time—2 min. 22½ secs. The Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 4.

In the lottery the odds were 5 to 4 against Samos, 5 to 2 against Ressaldar, 6 to 1 against Unique, 14 against Peter, and 21 against Curlew.

2ND RACE.—All Horse Race—Value Rs. 199. A flat race for all horses. W. A. and C. raised 2st 7lbs. Winners once 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. extra. Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Major Beaver's b w g Amos 11st	1
Mr Minchin's b w g Warhawk, 11st	2
Mr Cook's b w g Stung, 10st 4lbs	0

This was a race between Amos and Warhawk, as Stung bolted in the false start, and took no part in the race. Warhawk made most of the running, but was beaten by a head after a game of struggle. Time—3min. 9½secs.

In the lottery the odds were even on Warhawk 2 Amos and 6 against Stung. The Pari paid Rs. 5

3RD RACE—"The Derby"—(Open) Value Rs. 199. For all Arabs and C.B. horses. W. A. and C. raised 21lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 4lbs. Winners once, 5lbs., twice 7lbs., and oftener 10lbs., Winners of a race to which Rs. 500 was added 4lbs. extra in addition of a race of Rs. 1,000 added 7lbs. Distance 1½ mile.

S A W's g a h Young Sultan, 9st 5lbs	1
Dr Eaton's br a h Reserved, 11st 10lbs	2
Mr Maurice's b a gel Deception, 10st 5lbs	3
Mr Templer's b a h Misri, 10st 3lbs	0
Major Beaver's g a h Chanticleer 10st 11b	0

Young Sultan, Reserved and Deception ran in this order, Young Sultan made the running in the last mile, was never headed, and won by three lengths, four lengths between second and third. Time.—2 mins. 34½ secs.

In the lottery to odds were 2 to 1 on Reserved, 3 against Deception, 9 against Young Sultan, 13 Chanticleer, and 35 against Misri. The Pari Mutuel paid Rs. 13.

4TH Race.—The Pony Cup.—(Open) value Rs. 99. Arabs 13st. 2lbs. and C.B. 13st. 3lbs. to carry 10st 7lbs. Weight for inches. Ponies landed since 1st September 1886, allowed 4lbs. Penalties and Maiden of the day allowance as in the Derby. Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt Steeel's, ch c b p Ressaldar, 9st 6lbs	1
Capt Burtons's, g a p Red Jam, 10st 3lbs	2
Major Beaver's b a p Kildare	3
Mr Bruce's, g a p Greyleg, 11st 2lbs	0
Mr Framjee's b a p Brutus, 10st 3lbs	0

Real Jam made the whole of the running, and was just beaten by half a length by Ressaldar, ridden by Dr. Gaye, three lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 13 secs.

In the lottery the odds were 6 to 4 against Kildare, 4 to 1 on Ressaldar, 6 against Real Jam and 25 against Brutus. The Pari paid Rs. 4.

5TH RACE.—The Hack Stakes.—Value Rs. 99. Entrance Rs. 5. For all Arab and CB. hacks, Arabs 11st., CB's 11st. 7lbs. Distance ½ mile. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of refusing any entry. Entrances with weight, colors, and riders to be sent in with the starting declarations for the first day. Entrances will be accepted as starting declarations.

Gen Solly Flood's b a h Comrade, 11st	1
Colonel Corballis's ch a h Folly, 11st	2
Mr Templer's b a h Misri, 11st	3
Mr Herbert's b a gel Viscount, 10st 11lb	0
Major Hickley's b a gal Darby, 10st 7lb	0
Mr Forbes's br a gal Niagara, 10st 7lb	0
Major Hannay's b a h Dunham, 11st	0

This race was run any how. Time—58½ secs.

In the lottery there was 2 to 1 on Folly, 12 against Comrade, 16 against Viscount, 16 against Niagara, 20 against Misri, and 60 against Darby and Dunham. The Pari paid Rs. 10.

The attendance at the lotteries was small, and the racing was rather poor, but with good close finishes. The band of the Dublin Fusiliers played a selection of music during the evening. The second day's races promise to be better.

THE MANDAI PROSECUTION.

The Mandai case was continued to-day, five more witnesses being examined. It was adjourned till Monday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 28.

Her Majesty's Troopship Serapis, homeward bound from Bombay, passed through the Canal to-day.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, with the outward English mails of the 27th instant, left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Husara left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JAN. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva (extra), from Bombay, arrived here at 4 p.m. yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	57,000	bales.
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	93,000	"
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	831,000	"
" " Surats	61,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	10,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollerah	4
The Manchester market has been firm.	
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 6 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71½ } Quite
4½ per cent. "	73½ } nl.
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109
Bar Silver	47½
Chartered Bank Shares	£23
Do. Mercantile Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£58

MR. LEE-WARNER, Acting Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political and Educational Departments, goes home on sick leave by the mail steamer on Friday next. Sir William Wedderburn, who is shortly expected to return from leave in England, will probably take up the appointment.

MR. CANDY, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, goes to England in April for a year. The acting appointment has, we believe, been offered to Mr. Crowe, Acting District Judge of Poona, but his not acceptance of it is doubtful.

A REVISED edition of the names and characters at the Fancy Ball will be published in the Overland Summary of this week.

IT is understood that Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy proceeds to England on the 8th April in the s. s Ganges. His Highness the Maharajah of Cooch Behar has, we are informed, taken his passage by the same steamer.

THE Public Service Commission held their last sitting in Bombay on Saturday last, when two more witnesses were examined. Mr. Dinshah Edulje Wachs, Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association, said the prevalent feeling in this presidency regarding the existing Statutory system was one of dissatisfaction, which was general, and not confined to any particular class or community. All classes of the population who were capable of thinking or speaking on public questions, shared in the dissatisfaction. No amendment, no tinkering would improve matters; and in witness's opinion, the Statute should be wholly repealed. Dissatisfaction was undoubtedly felt and had been loudly and repeatedly expressed during the last twenty years with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service; and memorials and petitions from almost all important places in the country had been despatched to the authorities, praying for relief from the hardships consequent on existing rules and regulations. In his opinion, the maximum limit of age should be 23 years; and it was absolutely necessary to hold simultaneous examinations in India and in England. The second witness, Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, said the Statutory Service was not approved because it was exclusive; and there was much dissatisfaction felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service. Changes should be made in the system, and the age should be raised from 19 to 23, or at least 21 years. Sanskrit and Arabic should be placed on a level with Latin and Greek as regards the marks assigned. Witness entirely disapproved of simultaneous examinations in India and in England. There were no more witnesses to examine; and the Commissioners, having shaken hands with each other, retired. Sir Charles Turner and Mr. Daukes have left for Madras, where the Commission holds its first sitting to-day. Sir Charles Aitchison, the president, goes at once to Lahore to direct the preparations there for the celebration of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee, and then joins the other Commissioners in Madras. During his absence, Sir Charles Turner acts as president of the Commission at Madras.

ON Saturday evening, his Honour Sir Charles Aitchison, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and President of the Public Service Commission, left Bombay for Delhi *en route* to Lahore, by the Ahmedabad mail-train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from the Church Gate station. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired this morning announcing the departure.

LAST evening the annual Harvest Festival service was held at St. Thomas's Cathedral. Within the apse of the church decorations of the customary character had been lovingly provided, and pulpit and reading desk were beautified with equal taste and profusion. "Praise, Oh God, our King, hymns of adoration sing" and "Rules to-day with one accord, sing out with exultation," were respectively the processional and retrocessional hymns, and the choral portion of the service was impressively rendered. The anthem selected was "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord," and the usual hymns had special reference to the character of the thanksgiving, being "We plough the fields and scatter; The good seed on the land" and "Strains upraise of joy and praise." The preacher was the Rev. E. S. Hall, who pressed upon a crowded congregation the lessons of the harvest, speaking from the text "For thus saith the Lord to the men of Judah and Jerusalem, Break up your fallow land and sow not among thorns." (Jeremiah iv. 3.) The offertory was to be devoted towards the purchase of a new lectern, and in mentioning this, the Chaplain pointed out that there was room in the Cathedral for many gifts. None could say that the building was adorned as God's house should be, though it was the chief temple in a city which boasted of being the first in India. Here was an opportunity for a man to raise a memorial to his God.

MESSRS. B. AND A. HORMARJEE, the Bombay agents of the Straits Marine Insurance, have received a telegram from the head office in China, announcing that the Company has declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM, Educational Inspector of the Central Division, the *Bombay Educational Record* announces, has returned from England from privilege leave, during which he had frequent conference with some of the chief leaders in the Technical Education movement in England, and visited some of the chief institutions devoted to that branch of education. Mr. Kirkham also spent some time in Birmingham studying the measures taken by one of the most enlightened and go-ahead School Boards in England to adapt their school instruction to the special needs of the children of probably the finest body of skilled artizans in the world. The selection of a Principal for the new aided college to be established in Karachi was also made during the same leave, and the new college has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Dr. R. M Walmsley, Doctor of Science of the University of London, a distinguished physicist, and for some years second in command to Dr. Sylvanus Thompson in the management of the well-known Finsbury Technical College.

THE Government of India have finally fixed both the 16th and 17th of February to be observed as holidays in all public offices in Bengal in celebration of the Jubilee.

IT has been arranged that the Jubilee Address to her Majesty from Allahabad is to be presented to the Lieutenant-Governor for transmission to the Queen, on the evening of 16th February, just before the display of fireworks in the Alfred Park.

THE Minister and Council of Regency, at Gwalior, have finally decided to found a Victoria College as a Jubilee Memorial. The 16th February will be duly celebrated with a review of Scindiah's troops, a banquet, fireworks, and festivities.

THE list of honours in connection with the forthcoming Jubilee is now on its way home for consideration by the Secretary of State and the Queen. The Allahabad paper believes that it has been drawn up, much on the same lines, as that of 1877, and is by consequence a very large one. The precedent of releasing a number of prisoners from the Indian jails and from the convict settlements in the Andamans is likely to be followed; and an inquiry into what may be called "deserving cases" has been already instituted.

IT is now reported that Mr. Girdlestone, Resident in Nepal, will succeed Mr. J. B. Lyall, for whom he lately officiated as Resident at Mysore.

MR. W. WARRY, who has recently been at Darjeeling, returns to Calcutta shortly, and proceeds to Burma to join Mr. Baber. In these two officers the Government has secured the best Chinese scholars in the Legation.

THE members of the Bengal Committee of the Public Service Commission, the Hon. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter and Messrs. F. B. Peacock and W. Hudson were on Saturday to leave for Dakka, where they will stay for about a week.

THE Municipality of Agra have made a free gift of a site, valued at Rs. 8,000, to the Agra Female Hospital, of which the foundation-stone has been laid by Lady Lyall.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces left Agra for his camp in Bijnor District on Wednesday morning. The Earl of Stradbroke and Viscount Dungarvan, who are now staying at Agra, join his Honour to see some elephant-catching.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and Staff arrive in Calcutta, on their return from Burma, on the 10th proximo. Captain C. V. Hume, one of the Aides-de-Camp, remains behind in Burma for a short time. Sir Frederick Roberts will spend little more than a week in Calcutta on his return. His Excellency will probably arrive at Amballa about the 25th proximo, and will remain in camp there for a week according to present arrangements.

THE Punjab Revenue and Tenancy Bills are not likely to come before the Legislative Council during the Calcutta Session, but will probably be taken up and passed as soon as the Council reopens at Simla. Colonel Davies, the member in charge, is going on furlough this spring; but as he does not start until well on in April there will be time for a final consultation at Umballa as the Government goes up-country, even if he is not able to rejoin the Council and see the measures through.

H. E. MIRZA HOOSAIN KULLI KHAN, the Persian Consul-General, has returned to Bombay from Hyderabad. Prior to his leaving the capital of his Highness the Nizam's Dominions, he expressed his entire satisfaction with the cordial welcome and arrangements made for his reception, and trusted that the bond of friendship that exists between his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, and the Ruler of Hyderabad would continue without interruption.

HIS GRACE MONSIGNOR AGLIARDI, with his assistant and secretaries, Monsignors Ajuti and Zalcski, were timed to arrive in Madras on Saturday morning by the S. W. mail train. The work of establishing the hierarchy and carrying out the terms of the Concordat having been completed, his Grace leaves Madras for Calcutta by P. and O. steamer. He goes through the same routine of duties at Calcutta and Chandernagore, and thence proceeds to Krishnagur (Central Bengal), Agra, Hyderabad and Bombay, taking the steamer at the latter port for Rome direct. So far as South India is concerned, says the *Madras Mail*, his Grace will have the pleasure and satisfaction of acquainting the Holy Father of the loyal and cordial reception accorded him everywhere he went, and of the peace and harmony shown by the prelates and priests of both jurisdictions amongst whom he came.

H. R. H. PRINCE FREDERICK LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA, brother of the Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Baron Kanitz and Baron Nickitah, arrived, in Madras on Thursday morning, from Calcutta, in the P. and O. steamer Brindisi. On the steamer anchoring, Mr. Albert Gerdes, the German Consul, and an Aide-de-Camp from Government House, went on board, and escorted his Royal Highness ashore. His Royal Highness was the guest of his Excellency the Governor, during his visit. The Prince will stay with Mr. Cordery at Hyderabad where he subsequently proceeded. Yesterday he was to have been entertained at breakfast by the Nawab Vickar-al-Umrah, to-day the Nawab Assam Jah arranges a cheeta hunt during the day, and in the evening Munir-ul-Mulk (in the absence of the Minister) entertains him at dinner. On Tuesday there will be a grand review of the Subsidiary and Contingent Forces at Secunderabad.

THE VOLUNTEER PARADE.

THERE was a very large attendance at the Commandant's parade on Saturday, no less than eight strong companies turning out. A feature in the evening's drill was the *feu de joie*, which was practised in preparation for the Jubilee festivities. Before the Adjutant dismissed the parade the Commandant expressed the pleasure he felt at witnessing such a good turn-out, and praised the men for the creditable manner in which they had performed the different manœuvres. He hoped they would attend the parade next Saturday in as good numbers as possible. They would be inspected by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, who would then be in Bombay. He reminded them that the annual church parade would take place on the 6th, when he hoped the attendance would be as good as it was last year. The following officers were on parade:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Majors F. S. Hore, and M. R. Wyer, Capt. and Adjt. H. Hodgkinson, Capts. R. S. Brown, E. R. Freeborn, G. W. Roughton, J. P. Baird, and E. F. Nicholson; Lieuts. P. Place, G. Lund, W. Jefferies, T. M. English, T. A. Savage, F. C. Brewin, F. W. English, and J. P. Cornforth. The following was the field state:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company.	...	1	1	...	1	2	19	24
B "	...	1	2	...	1	1	9	14
C "	...	...	1	...	2	...	17	20
D "	...	1	2	4	3	...	34	44
E "	...	1	2	1	4	1	26	35
F "	...	1	...	...	5	...	15	21
J Cadets.	...	...	1	...	3	3	27	34
K Cadets.	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	27
M Cadets.	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
N Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Staff & Band.	3	...	...	...	1	...	26	30
Army Staff.	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Total	3	6	9	7	22	7	237	291

AN ITALIAN *SAVANT'S* TOUR IN INDIA.—IX.

BY COUNT ANGELO DE GUBERNATIS.

KATHIAWAR—TOUR FROM WADWAN TO RAJKOT—RACES—THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE—GONDAL AND ITS KING—THE FIRST DAY AT JUNAGHUR.

THE name of Kathiawar is neither a noble nor an ancient name. It was given to the peninsula which stretches from the Gulf of Cutch to the Gulf of Cambay, between the mouths of the Indus and the coast of Gujerat. This peninsula is connected with the Continent by a neck of land which sufficiently proves that in remote times it was an island.

Its ancient Sanskrit name was Saurastra—a beautiful kingdom—a designation also given to Gujerat, on which the adjacent island was then no doubt dependent. The name of Saurastra specially referred to the southern portion of the peninsula, to the mountainous region, as the name of Kathiawar was derived from the Kathi, a nomadic warlike tribe which made predatory inroads from Cutch, coming originally, according to some from Kurdastan, according to others from Nepal, and who about the year 1400 invaded the peninsula to sack and conquer it, and then and for ever established themselves in the southern portion. It is said that the Kathi number altogether 28,500 in Kathiawar. They venerate the sun and invoke its assistance in every undertaking. They are very superstitious, hospitable and ignorant. From the Hindus they have learned to worship the cow. Their women are beautiful and have fine characters, are treated with much respect, and are the true companions of their husbands. Widows remarry; the younger brother is obliged to marry his sister-in-law if she becomes a widow. This peninsula, so little known in India, and so rarely visited either by English or by Indians, is yet one of the most singular countries in India, with it seems to me a very splendid future in store. Its commercial ports were known and visited in ancient times by Arabs and Greeks, in modern times by the Portuguese and the Dutch. It is not improbable that in the inevitable conflict between the Russian colossus and Imperial India Kathiawar on account of its peculiar political constitution, and unprovided as it is with any military defence, would become an easy prey to an adventurous enemy; if the Government were prudent and farseeing it would consider in time the dangers and anticipate them. When the Anglo-Russian war breaks out on the frontiers of India it will be found when too late how much it costs to ignore these dangers, and we must not then wonder at the surprises which events will prepare for us.

I do not consider that Italy has any other interest in India than a commercial interest, but since Kathiawar is that portion of India nearest to us, most open to our merchantmen, and least explored, why not secure by all possible means, with the consent of England, that protector and noble promoter of all Indian progress, a legitimate commercial influence. I reflected during my journey through Kathiawar on the share a powerful people, friendly to England, might enjoy both in peace and in war from the possession of a large island, once formidable and glorious, not yet useless, but entirely neglected by the nation which owns it, but derives no benefit from it. If the island of Diu, instead of belonging to Portugal, now entirely occupied with her African possessions, and prevented from attempting new and great things in distant India, should pass by treaty and for reasonable compensation to the Italian Crown, how much more secure would be the independence of the numerous little States of Kathiawar, what valuable aid against Russian aggression would Imperial India find in an Italian Power, and what impulse would it not give to Italian and Indian trade.

The name Diu is derived from the Sanskrit *Dvipa*, which means island. Diu is the chief island of Kathiawar. Being an island it is easily defended, and being near the main land, transit of goods is easy from it. Its extent is about twenty-five square miles. It pays to the State about Rs. 5,000 a year, and contains eleven or twelve villages besides the city and the fort of Diu. Diu contains, with its principal dependencies, Branchiawara and Goghla, 10,800 inhabitants, chiefly Portuguese, native fishermen, merchants, and industrious Banias, Bhathias and Parsees. On the north side of the island are two forts which protect it against invasion from the mainland. The city and the fort of Diu on the Eastern point of the island face the little Portuguese territory of Goghla. Another port stands on the west of the island. The arm of the sea which separates Diu from Goghla offers a safe anchorage for the protection of ships against the violence of the monsoon. In the hands of the Portuguese the fort is almost useless. Dry fish, cocoanuts, figured cloths, carved ivory and rhinoceros horn are still exported from Diu. The climate is healthy. Palm and cocoanut trees abound. Besides the fort there are in Diu the Cathedral of St. Paul, many ruins and several monastries. Diu belonged in the year 1000 to the Rajput chiefs. In 1330 when the Mussalmans conquered the island it was in the hands of a Vaghela named Yesingh. As a Mussulmedan port Diu prospered under the Sultan of Gujerat and still more in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese took possession of it, fortified it and erected factories therein. Portugal defended her new possession against every manner of assault, and it is a wonder that after so much glory acquired by this fort it is now so thoroughly abandoned that its Governor in the Portuguese Civil list stands below the Governor of Damaun. Should it then surprise us if one day or another some Russian or German Captain should plant in the name of the Czar Alexander or Prince Bismarck a new flag on the Fort of Diu? England could not take notice of or prevent what might happen in a Portuguese island, and she would have no ground for apprehension or resentment at our presence, which would be a guarantee against the fatal results that may attend the weakness of the hands that now hold Diu.

I do not know whether this view will commend itself in those high regions where the destinies of Italy are decided; if these lines be read there I may be permitted to respectfully call to mind that lost opportunities can never be recalled, and that strength and fortune belong to the prompt.

That natural and legitimate jealousy which England might have of every other nation ambitious of conquest, she would not have of us, faithful and devoted allies who only desire to promote in India our trade, not to the detriment of Britain, but to our mutual advantage. Nor would it be idle for England to interest in her fortunes in India a strong and well-armed nation, friendly to her. If the English are, as is said, the Romans of the North, they will not be unwise in maintaining beside them, in policy as in war, the descendants of the true Romans, in standing side by side with them in the wars which they must yet fight for civilisation. If England aid us diplomatically to obtain Diu from Portugal, such an alliance may perhaps be of more use than can be now foreseen against the dangers of a Russian invasion.

The peninsula of Kathiawar or Guzerat has an extent of 23,500 square miles. In 1881 it had a population of two millions and a half. The revenue is £1,530,000 sterling, but of this revenue £76,600 is paid to Ahmedabad, £3,800 to the Portuguese Governor of Diu, and £10,900, which the subjects of Baroda in Kathiawar pay to the treasury of the Gaekwar. The province produces large quantities of cotton and many kinds of grain, and native States offer every facility to merchants to export the natural products. The government is in the hands of numerous princes and feudatories of various grades, and a great number of these are Rajputs, but there are also some Mussalman princes, and part of the territory is in the hands of the tribe of the Kathi. In the past century and the beginning of this, almost all the States of Kathiawar were tributary to the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was a frequent arbiter between the various princes, and he often decided their contentions after the fashion of the lion in the fable. By virtue of treaties, to the great advantage of Kathiawar, this high protectorate passed from the King of Baroda to the English Government, which in a more noble and intelligent manner smoothed away the difficulties between the different States, thus removing a great impediment to civil progress. The four principal States in Kathiawar are Bhownagar, Drongdra, Junagar and Navanagar. To the second order belong Dhrol, Goudal, Jafferbad, Limbdi, Morvi, Palitans, Rajkote, Vankaneer and Wadhwan. Besides these there are smaller States, some so small that they only possess a square mile of territory. England maintains for all Kathiawar a Political Resident in Rajkote, four assistants, and a deputy for each assistant. The power of the Resident is absolute over the smaller dependencies which England possesses in this Peninsula. In the larger States he exercises a general control and holds the position of arbitrator between the different States. In certain circumstances he acts as magistrate. The princes of the more powerful States have in the internal government of their kingdom full liberty and independence. The division of the princes and chiefs of Kathiawar into seven classes dates from the year 1863. The princes of the first two orders have power of life and death over their subjects, but none of the minor chiefs or talukdars are permitted to exercise this power which is reserved wholly to the Princes. Although the reorganisation of Kathiawar is due to English rule, and specially to the reforms introduced by the Political Agent, Colonel Keatinge, Kathiawar was proclaimed foreign territory as well as an integral part of British India. This contradiction gave rise to an energetic but vain remonstrance on the part of Sir Bartle Frere, then Governor of Bombay, who asked the Supreme Government the following question: "If the British Crown is not the Sovereign, and does not claim the allegiance of the inhabitants of Kathiawar, who is the Sovereign and to whom is allegiance due? Certainly not to the Gaekwar, for he has made over to us his rights, and it is equally certain that allegiance is not due to any one of the chiefs of Kathiawar, for none of them will admit that one is superior to another. The Sovereign power to make peace and war and to enforce obedience under penalty of treason, must reside somewhere, and where can it be found in regard to Kathiawar save in the British Crown?"

But there is some doubt whether the Gaekwar of Baroda has really renounced his rights of supremacy in Kathiawar, and it is still more doubtful whether he is dispos

also presented handsome prizes. Nothing could be more dull than these races, at which about fifty Englishmen were present, and a couple of hundreds of natives, some of whom were high dignitaries or of high family, in rich and elegant costumes. Amongst the guests of Colonel Nutt was an English gentleman who was to ride in one of the races. At the hour fixed he mounted his horse, but got down quickly when he heard that in the gentlemen's race a native had taken part. The world might crumble to pieces if it were known in Albion that an English gentlemen, who held a post in a Government office, had stained his escutcheon riding a race against a Hindu. The honour of England might have been involved in the result. What might have happened had the Hindu won! All the gentlemen at the Residency seemed to approve of his action, and sympathised with him in his just resentment at the indignity of which he had run such a risk. A foreigner made other reflections. I said to myself, if these gentlemen wish for races in which Indians are not to run they ought to find money for the sport themselves. If they desire that natives of India should provide the prizes for the races, the prizes should be open to all competitors. It seems to me that the self-respect which prohibits the concurrence in such matters of natives of India, should go further and decline to ask or even to accept contributions from those who are not deemed fit comrades in sport for English gentlemen.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

THE Public Service Commission met for the last time at the Secretariat on Saturday, when the following members were present:—Sir Charles Aitchison (President), Sir Charles Turner, Mr. Crosthwaite, the Hon. Mr. Quinton, Mr. Rayland, Mr. Stewart, Rao Bahadoor Krishnajee Luxmon Nulkar, and Mr. Dawkes (the Secretary).

MR. DINSHAH EDULJEE WACHA.

The first witness called on Saturday was Mr. Dinshah Eduljee Wacha, Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Presidency Association. He said he did not appear on behalf of the Association, but would present his own views only:—The prevalent feeling in this Presidency regarding the existing Statutory system is one of dissatisfaction. The dissatisfaction is general, and not confined to any particular class or community. Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsis alike feel it—in fact, I may say, all classes of the population who are capable of thinking or speaking on public questions. This feeling, it may be observed, was very well expressed in the following paragraph of the memorial to the Secretary of State for India, on the whole question of the Covenanted Civil Service, which was adopted in 1884 at a public meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay. The grounds of disapprobation are against both—the Statute and the rules framed under it. For a better understanding of the feeling of disapprobation it is needful to remember the agitation among Indians that preceded the passing of the Statute, and the debate that ensued in the House of Commons in 1883 on the motion of the late Mr. Fawcett, regarding the justice of holding simultaneous examination in India at various centres in connection with the Covenanted Civil Service. It is also needful to remember the reasons which led to the withdrawal, immediately after their institution, of the scholarships originally recommended by Sir John Lawrence with the view of offering facilities to Indian candidates competing for that service. It was hoped, after the debate that had taken place and after the circumstances under which Professor Fawcett had withdrawn his motion for a simultaneous examination in India, that the grievance, the justice of which was generally admitted, would be satisfactorily redressed. Consequently, when the Statute was passed in 1870, the disappointment was great, as it turned out to be something very different in substance from what natives had demanded, and were led to hope in the way of reasonable facilities to enable them to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service. It was instinctively felt that they had been offered stones when they had asked for bread. That the provision in Section 6 was an ingenious, but not ingenuous, attempt at driving the first thin end of the wedge, namely, of shutting the doors of the competitive Civil Service against natives of India, and instituting a distinctly separate service for natives only. The principle of nomination, too, was considered most objectionable. The apprehension originally felt, and even publicly expressed here, in 1870, was fully justified when, eight years later, after the rules under Section 6 had for the first time been framed, the Government of Lord Lytton, in their despatch of 2nd May 1878, openly suggested the expediency of closing the Covenanted Civil Service against natives. All the feelings of dissatisfaction found greater vent when appointments came to be made and the lower scale of pay, &c., fixed under those rules. The utter hollowness of the Act was then fully realised. The persons hitherto nominated to the Statutory Civil Service, with an exception or two, are not men of proved merit and ability—at any rate not such as would have come out successfully under the severe ordeal of the competitive Civil Service examination. The system benefits individuals rather than classes. Nomination is made of sons or relations of an illiterate or semi-illiterate aristocracy, or of persons possessing influence with high officials, Members of Council, or Governor. The classes from whom the best ability could be selected, are thus virtually ignored. Thus the original forebodings of 1870 have been amply justified. The Statutory Civilian is looked at askance by the public as an official of inferior ability, and as one who has made his way to the Civil Service, not by the honourable and straight door of open competition, but by the back door of patronage or family or social influence. He is looked down by the Covenanted Civil Servant, and is viewed with jealousy by members of proved merit and ability in the Uncovenanted Civil Service, who naturally feel that they have better claims to promotion into the Covenanted Civil Service. Neither the educated classes nor University men view him with favour. The Statutory Civilian himself feels that he is branded with inferiority—an inferiority which is aggravated by the lower salary he is obliged to draw; while the authorities nominating him do not escape being the subject of scandal. On the whole, the system must be pronounced as unsound. It offers a premium to the undeserving or to those who are not capable of winning appointments in the service by their merit. It again demoralizes those classes in whose behalf a cry seems to have been very recently raised—the classes called "backward," who from pride of race, or birth, or wealth, or from ignorance, or idolaters, or all combined, are seldom self-reliant or even willing to improve their condition intellectually. At the same time it acts unfairly towards those advanced classes from whom selection of the best ability can be made. The principle which Government insists upon, and properly too, that the best talent available should alone be drafted into the Covenanted Civil Service, is here violated. And the Government is acting inconsistently with its own declaration when it nominates men who, it knows, are of inferior ability to the service which it has left open to the most superior talents offering. For the above reasons I am of opinion that the Statute should be wholly repealed. No amendment, no tinkering will improve matters, or allay dissatisfaction. Even if the Act and the rules under it are so amended as to make the service competitive to a limited extent, it will not remove the principal objection, namely, that it is a distinctive service reserved for natives only, and is inferior in many respects to the superior Covenanted Civil Service. Natives do not want such a separate service. It is their natural desire to educate themselves for the superior service, and, if successful, to show, as time progresses, that they are equally able to hold their own with Englishmen. And it would be unjust to foreclose the opportunity against natives. In fact, under no other service but the Covenanted Civil Service can they ever hope to rise to the highest appointments. Dissatisfaction is undoubtedly felt, and has been loudly and repeatedly expressed during the last twenty years, with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service, and at no time has the dissatisfaction found louder vent than during the past five years. Memorials and petitions from almost all important places in the country as passed at public meetings have been despatched to the authorities praying for relief from the hardships consequent on existing rules and regulations. The present limit of age certainly debars Indian graduates from competing. It is well known that Indian students do not graduate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts before 20 or 21. Hence it is absolutely impossible for them to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service at 19. Thirdly, because of the different values assigned to Greek and Latin and to Sanskrit and Arabic. Fourthly, because of the many difficulties attendant on a stay in London, and of the heavy expenses involved in a stay, at the shortest, of three years. I say three, because only the exceptionally able young men from India can proceed to England at 17 or 18 and successfully pass the examination, say after a year. The remaining two years are for the probation examinations. Even in the case of such young men the expenses are considerable. I personally know of the instance of a successful Parsi Civilian, whose father spent, in all, Rs. 17,000 during his three years' stay. No doubt he earned £300 for two (at £150 per annum) years during the probationary period. But £125 per month were altogether inadequate for him to maintain himself decently like a gentleman, so that the father had to supplement that allowance by a further sum of Rs. 200 per month. But this is the case of an exceptional young man who was fortunate to pass at once. The expenses of those who must be sent early if the chances of success are to be pretty freely assured beforehand, are proportionately greater. And yet it is observed that it costs little to Indian parents to send up their sons to compete for the Civil Service in London! As regards those who are sent at an early age, it is known that parents keenly feel the separation. Nay more. They dread the temptations to which a young person, freed from parental control, is exposed, even when best looked after by friends. They further apprehend loss of national feeling in the boy, apart from the liability to estrangement from themselves. Lastly, it should be remembered that greater dissatisfaction is felt with the several difficulties stated above than with the smaller number of natives who have hitherto gained admittance into the Civil Service.

The changes which are absolutely necessary for a reform in the system of recruitment should be:—Simultaneous examinations in India and in England. I fail to perceive any objection, political or other, to such a system if instituted. On the contrary, it will at once allay the deep dissatisfaction felt at present, for it will remove the principal cause, namely, the hardships which candidates from India have now needlessly to endure. In my opinion, it is also just that the examination should be held in India. The justice was recognised by the India Office Committee as back as 1860, but their report seems to have been allowed to be pigeonholed. Its fairness was once more generally admitted in Parliament in 1868. Up to this time I have not heard of any difficulty being raised in reference to the suggested change, save the difficulty of holding a *viva voce* examination. This examination, I am informed, is nominal as at present conducted. If so, it may be done away with. But if *viva voce* examination is held essential, then there would be no difficulty in holding it at any time during the probationary period of all the passed candidates. As to the examination papers, they may safely be sent under seal to the authorities here, and the examination day fixed for the same day as in London. The answers of Indian candidates may be sent sealed also and inspected by the same examiners,—the names of all successful candidates, English and Indian, being arranged in one list in the order of merit. This system will involve no trouble whatever on those who may be entrusted here with the watching of the examination. They will have merely to perform police duty. Raising the maximum limit of age to 23. It is known that, under the present limit of age, boys more than young persons flock to the examination. At any rate, the matured ability on which Lord Macaulay's Committee so wisely and properly insisted, is absent. That ability comes more with 23 than with 19. The best of the competent persons are not to be obtained for the service at the latter age. So that the sooner the injurious policy to the State pursued in the administration of India since 1876 is reversed and the original limit of age, namely, 23, restored, the better for all—English and natives. Equal number of marks for Sanskrit and Arabic, as for Greek and Latin. I would suggest that Sanskrit be taught in Europe. The examination in India should, of course, be identical with that held in England. There should be the same papers and the same tests of intellectual, physical, and moral fitness. The application of different methods and different tests to English and Indian candidates must be considered as distinctively retrogressive. One set of examination for Europeans and none for natives will not do. The latter want no favour or grace. Their demand has uniformly been fair field—competition on equal terms with Europeans shoulder to shoulder. It should be obligatory on the successful candidates to spend at least two, if not three, years in England, with the view of completing their training and extending their intellectual horizon—in fact, of returning a better citizen all round. The immense benefit to be derived from a sufficiently long impact with what is best and most wholesome in Western society and civilisation cannot be gainsaid. The cause of Indian social reform will receive greater stimulus by the imposition of this essential condition. One principle alone should regulate all appointments, namely, the principle of merit as tested by competition. It would be prejudicial to the best interests of India and England to adopt any other. The principle of Imperial equity so wisely laid down in the 87th Section of the Character Act of 1833 should be scrupulously adhered to. To reserve so many appointments for natives and so many for Europeans is unfair—once the successful candidates have satisfied the tests laid down by Government. It is chimerical to fancy the Bengalis or the higher and more advanced classes of Indians will swamp the appointments to the Covenanted Civil Service. I do not think so. It may not be for years. It will scarcely be possible at any time for natives wholly educated in this country to pass in such large numbers as the swamp the English so long as the English language is one of the crucial tests of the competitive examination. I cannot hold it impossible that any native, however able or exceptionally talented, can score the same number of marks in English as his European competitor. I fear the apprehension expressed regarding the matter in some quarters is quite un-English. Whatever the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service may be, whether it is increased, or decreased, the appointments under it should be absolutely unreserved. There should not be the smallest restriction of the present right of natives of India to enter equally with Europeans any one of the posts now reserved to the Covenanted Civil Service. It should be remembered that no appointments are now reserved for Europeans only. Then why should they be reserved in the future? especially bearing in mind the fact that natives are getting better qualified, as time progresses, to hold the highest executive or administrative posts. I am not at one with those who assert that natives are or shall always be unfit for such posts. On the contrary, whenever they have been allowed the opportunity, as judicial appointments on the Bench of our High Courts, they have shown their capacity to be fully equal to the Europeans. The fact is, as Sir Charles Trevelyan remarked in his evidence before the Finance Committee of 1871-74, that the necessary opportunities are not allowed. Said he: "We want to turn them out first class artisans, and yet we will not allow them to become apprentices." The ostensible object aimed at by the Commission is to secure finality. That finality, can or will never be reached if certain appointments are to be reserved for Europeans alone. It would be unjust so to foreclose. There is no appointment, I submit, which a native may not be qualified to fill in due course. The time may be near or remote, but that it will come I have not the slightest doubt. And it would be a stain on the reputation of the English for their deep sense of justice and fair play if natives who became qualified in the fullness of time to fill the highest appointments were disabled by any legal or other device. The principle of equality and impartiality, I repeat, must be maintained inviolate.

Neither should there be, for the some reason, any apportionment between the residents in the territories of the several administrations respectively or between the members of the principal religious sects. Religion, caste, or race have been distinctly repudiated in the Charter Act and the Queen's Proclamation. Ability and integrity have alone been recognised, and that so impartially and it would be unwise and impolitic to set up social or religious distinctions in the administration of the empire. If experience during the past half a century, has taught one great political lesson more than another, it is this: that the more impartial the Government is in its dealing with all classes of its subjects, black or white or coloured, all Europeans or natives, the greater the ultimate security and strength of the empire. This noble spirit of Imperial equity, irrespective of race or creed, should be sedulously encouraged.

It was this feeling, so long as it lasted, which cemented the multitude of nations into one solid empire in the time of the Romans. But the English have reached a far higher standard of civilisation than the Romans, and their code of political ethics is also greatly superior. Consequently it is more incumbent on them than it was ever the case with the Romans to stimulate this spirit of impartiality and equality among all their subjects. Political evil, it is alleged, will arise if appointments are not apportioned according to races or sects. I apprehend no such evil. On the contrary, political evils are certain to arise if ever the policy of "divide and rule" is to hold sway among the responsible administrators of India. I have firm faith that English language and English justice will, in the long run, minimise in a great degree, if not entirely set at rest, all social difficulties. And it should be the duty of the British Government to do all that lies in its power to attain that end.

The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty.

The Uncovenanted Service should be recruited from all natural-born subjects of Her Majesty.

The recruitment should be by competition, and one system should be applied to all offices or classes of offices.

The recruitment should be made by the several administrations only from persons resident in the territories under such administrations, respectively. It would, however, be desirable to have an interchange of officials so selected among the administrations. People in different parts must be taught to trust and respect each other. That will be a decided gain.

In answer to questions put to him, witness said it was true that it was proposed to have a small competitive service recruited in England, and a large close service largely recruited in India; but it was not with the same tests and standards. Witness had read the despatch of 2nd May 1878. The general impression with regard to Lord Lytton's system of the Statutory Service is that it was a proposal to close the Civil Service to the natives of India. That has been the tendency of the Statute; and it showed what was in Lord Lytton's mind at the time of passing the Statute. Natives of India to serve in India ought to be examined in India rather than send them 6,000 miles away to a foreign country. Suppose that English candidates were required to go up for their examinations to Constantinople or to Smyrna, how would they feel it? The Parsis came to India in 960, even before the Mahomedans; and some Parsis held appointments under Akbar.

Mr. Crosthwaite: What does the claim of the native to be employed in the Civil Service rest on?

Witness: On the declarations of the British Government and of the British Parliament.

Mr. Crosthwaite: Have they not, then, a right to say we require such and such qualifications of the candidates for our service?

Witness: Yes.

The President: If the British Parliament say that seventeen is the best qualifying age, would there be anything unjust in fixing that age?

Witness: Parliament may enact anything, but still the natives would feel it as unjust and unfair.

Mr. Quinton: Must not the candidates for the Indian Civil Service be always exceptional?

Witness: I say it is impossible for a satire to pass the Civil Service examination at 17 years unless he is a boy of exceptional talents. In England they are not boys of exceptional talents who pass the examination.

Sir Charles Turner said that he saw it stated in a Bombay newspaper that morning that if the returns of the High Court for the last two years were looked into, it would be found that, as regarded appeals to the High Court from the decisions of subordinate judges and district judges, the former came out to greater advantage. The statement was important; and Sir Charles suggested that the High Court should be asked to favour the Commission with their reports for 1885 and 1886. The proposal was agreed to.

Mr. Ryland to witness: Do your countrymen go to England to get the benefit of the Civil Service?

Witness: Yes; some go for the Civil Service; and others for the Bar and for mercantile pursuits; and some for bettering their position.

Mr. Ryland: Don't you think that the Government have a right to require of their servants that they should possess the same advantages?

Witness: Yes.

DR. K. R. KIRTIKAR.

The next witness called was Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, M.R.C.S., Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, and Second Surgeon, Jamsetjee Hospital. He said:—The existing system of appointing natives as Statutory Civilians is not approved. Because it is exclusive, inasmuch as it throws open an important branch of the public service to a very limited class of natives. The designation of this limited class is vague. "Influence" and "good position" are confounded with "acquired wealth." This acquired wealth may be the result of chance, speculation or rapid and unusual success in trade or merchandise. Under the present Statutory system there is nothing to prevent the children of a person so become rich from being considered eligible. On the other hand an intelligent class of supposed "uninfluential" natives—of real good birth—is left out. This class—much larger in extent than the supposed class of persons of "influence" and "good position"—might furnish equally respectable though perhaps less monied servants of the State discharging their duties in an equally creditable and strictly honest manner, and in an equally if not more intelligent way. Absence of affluence does not necessarily mean poverty, nor does it indicate want of good breeding or absence of the commonest principles of every day morality. It is obvious that the class of educated natives which suffers by this arrangement, however honest and well intentioned, is not wrong in wishing to subvert a system which affects their public life materially should they even supplicate the grace of admission into the Service and risk a refusal. There are also public grounds on which independent observers would object to the system. It is possible to secure at first, if not always better men—men of more distinguished university and college career for the same amount of public expense to fill the posts now thrown open by the Statutory Service. It is not that every native of India looks upon the Statutory Service with dissatisfaction. Of course, it is chiefly confined to those who suffer. There are many natives who are habitually indifferent as to what is passing around them. They appreciate neither the merits nor the demerits of the Statutory Service or any Service at all. If they, under such circumstances express no opinion *against* it, it is not to be supposed on any account that their silence means total acquiescence. It means indifference and submission to the authority of the ruling power.

If the provisions of the Statute 33 Vic., Section 6, are amended, it should be distinctly stated that the privileges which are now enjoyed by the natives of the country, and by the children of native parents, should be extended to the children one of whose parents is a native of India. This will remove a great deal of doubt that now exists as to whether Eurasians are natives or not. Let the class of persons who can claim for their legal parent (mother or father) a native of India, have similar privileges and let it be so distinctly worded.

If the Statutory Service is at all retained for younger men, the selected candidates should be required to go to England for training. Mere encouragement will not answer. It is not clear, however, what is meant by the term "encouragement." If it means pecuniary aid, and means the allowance of passage money, having in view the reduced salaries of the Statutory officers, it is possible the money encouragement may not be sufficient, and the great fear is family ties and other considerations, such as want of desire to leave home, want of curiosity to travel, caste prejudices, religious notions, imaginary fears of bad health in a cold climate, acquirement of habits from want of domestic supervision, loneliness, dread of accidents all these singly or collectively may act at deterrents and the selected candidate may not go, and thereby he may lose a rare good opportunity of improving himself in every way. Going to England must be made compulsory in the case of a young officer just commencing his career.

Should the Statutory Service cease to be a Service be from the Uncovenanted Service, their raising being the result of long and meritorious service, and their time of "education" having passed it would not be necessary to send them to England. I presume that such raising of officers would be of an exceptional character, showing on the one hand that merit is rewarded and good work recognised, and preventing on the other hand a flooding of the higher ranks with undeserving natives. Because it is desirable to allow a greater share to deserving natives in the higher appointments, it must not be supposed that undeserving Uncovenanted natives should by mere favouritism of their immediate superiors be forced on to a superior service requiring greater efficiency and independence of character.

There is much dissatisfaction felt in the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service.

Some changes should be made in the present system. Chiefly, the age should be raised from 19 to 23 or to 21 at least. Sanskrit and Arabic languages should be brought on a level with Latin and Greek as regards the marks assigned. This will, to a certain extent, make up for the disadvantage an Indian candidate labours under in having to learn English at a comparatively older age than an English boy appearing at the competitive examination in English, as his principal selected subject.

This I consider is a serious disadvantage, namely, the very low age for being able to compete. English not being the vernacular of Indians is begun generally at the age of ten, and by the time a boy is nineteen he is hardly as well read in English literature as his English confrere. Being mainly educated in India, in his early days principally under native teachers, till he enters a College he hardly sees an Englishman to talk to, much less to be taught under, except in Missionary Schools. His early training under such circumstances, and for obvious reasons, cannot be of the stamp which marks the school and college career of an English boy in England. It may be asked why Indians, who want their boys to complete with English boys for the Service, should not get their children educated in England. I would answer in reply that it is desirable and also necessary for Indians to be trained and educated in England under English influence if it is intended they should hold high posts under Government in the Covenanted Civil Service. Yet at the same time the present age is so low that it requires more than ordinary care and expense, coupled with no small amount of parental anxiety, to send out Indian children at an early age for the possible change of passing the competitive examination. The present standard is decidedly prohibitive in the case of natives, in its consequences at least. It is often a risk to send an Indian boy at a tender age away from home among entire strangers, much left to himself for the purposes of study. If, therefore, the age is kept to 23 or 21 at least, the Indian boy may study here for a part of the time he is engaged in studying for the open competition, and just before competing he may go to England for the purpose of giving a finishing touch to his education, for the purpose of being moulded into shape, and for also having a good deal of his conceit knocked out of him, for in Indian youth who is successful at home is apt to consider there is no wiser man elsewhere. When such an Indian student comes into contact with a tough English scholar, and gets beaten by him in an examination, he begins to find his own level and so profits by his mere visit, leave alone the other advantages of study in England.

I would suggest the increasing of limit of age, to 23—or 21 at least; this step will, in my opinion, be just and will minimize the disadvantages. I would not on any account establish scholarships or allow passage money to native candidates to proceed in England for competition. European parents spend money for the education of their children, very rightly considering that superior education is to be had in England or in Europe alone, and this good example of theirs can be usefully followed by my countrymen with regard to the education of their own children. If Indians would want and as *they do* earnestly want the high appointments held at present by better educated Englishmen alone. The aspirations of the Indians are high and justly so; the way to realise them must be equally high and justly followed. It is improper and even dangerous for us to wish to hold high appointments and not try to deserve them by giving ourselves that better, decidedly superior class of education we receive in England if only we choose to pay for it. To make the State pay for this English education by the establishment of scholarships would be an unjust burden to the State treasury which derives its income from the tax-payer. There is no reason why a tax-payer should be made to pay for educating a would-be officer when, as at present, it commands a decidedly better educated English youth without establishing State scholarships.

I entirely disapprove of simultaneous examination in India and England. A rigorous *viva voce* should be exacted in every examination where competition is concerned. This would in a measure make up for the unfortunate disadvantage slow writers labour under in not being able to produce in a given space of time as much writing work as a quick writer can. If examinations are held simultaneously in India and England, such a *viva voce* examination cannot be carried on with a uniform standard. There should therefore be one examination and in England as at present. If it is urged that *viva voce* examinations may be dispensed with, or that they may be conducted here, I say that it would be injudicious to dispense with them; it would lead to a lowering of the standard of the examinations. If the *viva voce* examinations are conducted here, with the best of intentions and with strictest honesty on the part of examiners, there would be different "*marking*" for one and the same examination in two different places. Thus the unity of test and competition will be destroyed, causing much dissatisfaction of a legitimate character.

If age is increased native parents of means could be induced to send their children to England for the completion of their studies, and for competition thereafter; and then under altered circumstances if they did not send their children, it would be their fault.

To answer every reasonable demand the appointments should be made in the order of merit, regardless of nationality or birth. Before admitting a candidate, be he English or native, his moral character should be carefully and fully ascertained, his physique tested, and if he comes within the required number, he should be at once admitted as probationer in the Civil Service as is now done. This ought to satisfy all reasonable demands.

No apportionment should be made between Englishmen and natives, as no satisfactory principle could be laid down. If the competitive system is adopted, as it should be in my opinion, it would be difficult to work any apportionment system—and it would simply result in apparent injustice on account of birth in a particular race. On the other hand each section and sub-section of the Hindu community besides the grand, but no less important, groups that form the complex mass of "natives" or "Indians" in the Western Presidency, such as the Parsis, Mahomedans (including Khojas and Borahs, Jains, Rajputs, native Christians, Portuguese, and Sindhis, will naturally wish each for their own representatives and race-questions will arise as between a native and a native. Thus there will be in the long run internal bickerings and petty jealousies, of which the foster-parent will be the British Government, in an unintentional manner. This will not add to the stability of the Government. Any apportionment is, therefore, not only undesirable but positively dangerous. The distinction of "European" and "native" is quite enough of an evil for our own day. Let there be an open competition for all the subjects of Her Imperial Majesty, in England, and let those who by their superior culture and training win the highest places, be selected. If all the Indian sections and sub-sections are allowed their apportionment no end of individual sections and sub-sections will crop up. The actual tendency of the British rule, however, is to allow those distinctions of native society to die a natural death for administrative, public, or political purposes, at least, if in no other department of Indian life at present. All natural-born subjects of her Imperial Majesty should be admitted to this Service.

There need not be a competitive system for this Service. The present arrangement of nomination might be considered as answering the present state of the country. There is, no doubt, that such an arrangement would lead to the exercise of favoritism; but on the other hand, in a purely competitive system there is the danger of one set of the several sets in the native community getting an advantage over another; it is fair that a due admixture of deserving men from all sections of the native community should be allowed the opportunity of holding the higher appointments of the Uncovenanted Service—more as rewards for past meritorious service. And as this class is always recruited from amongst the lower grades of the Subordinate Service, the selection of persons fit for the higher posts of the Uncovenanted Service will always fall on those whose services have been known to be good, and whose aptitude for this or that particular work is not a matter of doubt.

There should be no restrictions about residents or non-residents, regarding appointments.

No distinction should in my opinion be made in the salaries attached to posts reserved for the Covenanted Service. The pay of the post should be given to the actual incumbent. On the grounds of economy the pay may be reduced, but the reduction should affect the holder of the appointment regardless of his nationality. And this should be so for two reasons:—

The native official is bound to keep up his position, and does so; should he fail to keep up his position, as an English officer holding the same appointment and drawing the same pay would.

High pay and pay equal to that drawn by an English officer always raise a native official in the eyes of the native public. When the public hear of a high native official, they always ask what pay he draws, and if they know he draws as much as an English officer, they think more highly of him than they do if they know he was drawing less. This may after all mean nothing as regards the official position he really enjoys in the official circle, but there is no doubt it is lowering in one sense the dignity of the office.

Again I may add a cogent reason in favour of retaining the same pay. If a native official draws a high salary, as high as his European confrere, the native official would be better off and would naturally dispose to increase the comfort of his family and raised the tone of his household by giving his children as good and expensive education as an English official in his position does or would think of doing. This requires the necessaries means. If the pay is high in the case of Europeans to enable them to bring up their families in a decent manner becoming as officer, a similar state of feelings should be encouraged in a high native official. This will in time produce a class of natives born high class, and with better and more elevated surroundings. Besides it seems unfair to hold a native responsible for a certain high post the anxiety of which is as great to a native as it is to a European and to pay him less. It is contrary to the principles, the knowledged working lines of British justice and British sense of equality

Mr. Stewart to witness: At what age did you go to England?

Witness: I went at the age of 24 years, and stayed in England three years.

Mr. Quinton: Can you say whether Sanscrit and Arabic are taught in Indian schools with the same thoroughness as Greek and Latin are taught in English schools?

Witness: O yes, they are. When I returned from England, I had no religious prejudices to contend with in my caste, the Purvoe caste.

To Mr. Nulkar: I underwent a training up to the B. A. standard, which I did not pass, and then went and stayed in England three years, and went in for the Army Medical Service. I was on active service in the last Afghan Campaign and was present at the battle of Maiwand. My name was not mentioned in the despatches, but in appointing me Surgeon of Tanna, Government informed me that the appointment was conferred upon me in recognition of my gallant conduct at the battle of Maiwand.

The President: This need not be gone into. We all know that.

Mr. Nulkar: My motive in putting these questions was to show that witness was a native, perhaps the only native, who had been on active service.

The witness then retired; and the Commission adjourned, having concluded their sittings in Bombay.

MR. JUSTICE WEST.

On Friday last, Mr. Justice West prefaced his evidence before the Public Service Commission by saying that he was desirous of removing what he thought was a somewhat false impression created by some misunderstanding of what the Chief Justice had said the other day with regard to the efficiency of different classes of judicial officers in this Presidency. He understood the Chief Justice to have meant no more than this—that if it were necessary in the interests of the public and of the public service to make a reduction in the Covenanted Civil Service, the Subordinate Judges of this Presidency afforded a fund from which the Government might readily draw, the Subordinate Judges, under the existing system, being eminently qualified for the offices they fill, and being a very able and well conducted set of men. In that opinion of the learned Chief Justice he entirely concurred. But if, as appeared to have been supposed in some quarters, the inference to be drawn from it was that the Covenanted officers filling the posts of District Judges are even comparatively inefficient, much less if it were supposed that they are less qualified as judges in any way than the Subordinate Judges, it would be an entirely erroneous opinion in which he could not concur. Nor he thought was that the opinion of the most intelligent among the Subordinate Judges themselves. He was generally known that he was one of those who had watched by the cradle of the existing system of the subordinate judicial service of this Presidency, and he should be very sorry to find in its maturity that it should be disparaged. He had taken very great interest in it, had been continually advancing in ability and efficiency. But he thought that in late years there had been a concurrent advance also in the upper branch of the judicial service, and at present it could not be said for a moment that that branch was not for its purposes perfectly efficient. He had had a few returns prepared in the office of the High Court, and he thought the comparison between the work done by both the branches of the service would conclusively show that the District Judges of this Presidency cannot at this moment be charged with any degree of inefficiency in the performance of their proper functions. The first of these lists showed the result, during the two years 1885 and 1886, of appeals from decrees made by Judges on the Original side of the High Court, and it would appear from the ist that the proportion of confirmation was 43 per cent. He would next call attention to the second return that had been prepared showing the result of appeals mainly on questions of fact from the decisions of District and Assistant Judges. It showed that the number of decisions confirmed during the years 1885 and 1886 was 60 and the number of decisions reversed was 6, the proportion of confirmations to reversals being 10 to 1. For the same years the number of appeals from the of decision Subordinate Judges that were confirmed was 37 and the number of reversals was 23. If then we were to judge by the actual results the conclusion would be in a high degree unfavourable to the comparative efficiency of the Subordinate Judges. He did not think that any one ought to attach too much value to a return of this kind. But he thought it did show this most conclusively that the Judges of the District Courts and the Assistant Judges, taken as a group, could not be considered inefficient for the trial of matters of fact. It was in these appeals relating to matters of fact that the District Courts as compared with those of the Subordinate Judges came out most favourably. On the other hand, it was due to the Subordinate Judges to say that in appeals on matters of law first made in District Courts and then again brought before the High Court, they showed most favourably. His own conclusion was that in matters of law the Subordinate Judges decided cases very well, the result showing that they came out, at least, as well as Judges of the District Courts; whereas in determining matters of fact, they did not, as a rule, come out as well as District and Assistant Judges. These returns certainly if they afforded anyvidence, showed that the Subordinate Judges, so far from shining particularly in the determination of matters of fact, shone in the determination of matters of law. Now, he had prepared a third list with the object of comparing the result of second appeals from the District Judges in the Presidency with that of appeals coming from the Original side of the High Court in the year 1885 and 1886. It would be seen that 993 appeals from the District Courts were confirmed against 172 reversed. The proportion of appeals confirmed was therefore 83½. On comparing this result with that of appeals made from the Original side of the High Court, it would be found that the proportion of confirmations in the latter case but 42. He took out quite indifferently ayolume of Law Reports (L. R. 27 Chancery Division) and found that the result of appeals from and the decisions of single justices. to the Lord Justices of appeal was that 16 appeals were confirmed and 6 reversed. In both these instances, it would be seen, the proportion of confirmations was in a marked degree less than in that of the appeals from the decisions of the District Judges of this Presidency. And next as to the question of the competition to another small list showing the result of appeals, during the two years in question, to the House of Lords and the Privy Council. As the Commission might be aware, these were appeals generally against the appellate decisions of the High Court; so that they corresponded with the second appeals in the High Court against the decision of appeals made in the District Courts. The result showed that 54 appeals were confirmed, against 26 reversed. From these figures, they might safely arrive at the conclusion that the District Courts could not, as had been supposed by certain critics, under a mistaken impression, as he believed, of what his Lorship the Chief Justice had said, be regarded as inefficient. He had also another statement prepared in the office of the Assistant Registrar showing the results of appeals to the Privy Councils from the decisions of the High Courts of India. The following was the percentage of confirmations:—Calcutta High Court 48, Madras 57, Bombay 57, and Allahabad 45. Another statement prepared from more recent volumes of the Privy Council reports, and gave the following result as to the percentage of decisions confirmed:—Calcutta 57, Madras 56, Bombay 85, and Allahabad 53. Now, if they compared any of these results simply or in the aggregate with the results of the appeals made from the District Courts to the High Court, they would arrive at the conclusion that the result was entirely largely in favour of the working of the District Courts. Testing the results by these figures it was impossible to affirm that it was open to the Judges of the High Court to say that the District Judges were inefficient in the performance of their proper duties. A great deal of care was now taken in the instruction in law of the succesful candidates for the covenanted service, and so far as their teacher tender age allowed, they came up very well grounded, especially in the Criminal Code, Sir Henry Maine spoke of the remarkable ability which the answers in law papers of the selected candidates showed, and Mr. Wes said that this ability was displayed still more conspicuously in particular instances after their arrival in India. They were made to work as Mamlatdars and Assistant Collectors which gave them very good training to become afterwards District Judges. Mr. West then pointed out a few of the duties which made it important that the officer holding the office of District Judge should be a man of cool and calm temper, and severed, as far as possible, from all connection with the feuds and factions of his district, and also known to be severed from them and above suspicion. The superintendence of the Subordinate Court's decisions was to be done by the District Judge in cases which were not subject to appeal. Then the superintendence of all the judicial establishments through his district was a matter of importance which required a calm and and impartial temper, and a severance from connection with all private interests and especially with the official interests in the district. He had to appoint all functionaries in the courts. When he was District Judge of Canara, he (Mr. West) found that the court establishment there was divided amongst a very few families, to such an extent that he found nearly seventy employés belonging to one family in the several offices. Now in theevent of misconduct of any these employés it would be almost impossible to get at the truth. There was a whole faction throught the district which would think it to their interestto keep the facts concealed. He did not say that anative Judge would not properly investigate a matter, of that kind but an Englishman would command more confidence, and his resources and weight of character would carry him through the investigation with success. Then the consideration of applications for promotion on the part of Subordinate Judges also required a severance from the social feelings of the district. Then there was the investigation of the accounts of the courts, and he need hardly tell some of the members of the Commission that frauds in the accounts in this country were not matters of infrequent occurrance. He did not say a word against the character of the officers in charge of that duty. He thought they maintained a very good average of conduct. But he would say that when the Judge had to perform his duty in this connection a complete severance from all local feeling was desirable. Again, the trausfer of the administration of civil justice from the hands of the District Judges to those of native Judges on lower salaies would immediately lower the respect felt for the orders of the court, as it would lower the personal weight and influence which the Judges should command in subduing the spiritof violence and revenge which one find always existing to a certain extent, amongst half educated and unadvanced communities. Under the proposed system, it was pretty certain that European officers would shun the judicial line of the service. Its official and social estimation would thus be lowered. The Civil Judges seeing the Sessions Judges better paid, would be discontented and the people seeing the Civil Judges in an inferior position would in some degree despise and distrust them. The ready or unquestioning acceptance of the judgments of the courts which was so valuable in a community depended very greatly on the figure and the impression which the Judges could make on the popular imagination, and this in the case of the District Courts was affected far more by the Judge's work as Sessions Judge, than by his work as Civil Judge. The parade which attended the administration of criminal justice gave great weight to the judgments of the court on the civil side, and this was an aid to justice which, he thought, ought not to be thrown away. In the pretty frequent disputes between castes and factions the English Judge's decisions would not be questioned on the ground of their justice, even though they might on the ground of their quality. On the other hand the native Judge's decision would be hardly accepted without murmurs. These disputes were often carried on with great acrimony, and the native Judge dealing with them would be an object of very many complaints, if not also of conspiracy. In cases of friction between the Sub-Judges and the executive, the intervention of the district Judge was generally effectual. But if the position of the District Judge were lowered, his intervention would certainly become less effectual, and he (Mr. West) was afraid in some instances it would be rather worse than useless. Then in suits against Government, the jurisdiction in which was at present confined to the District Courts, the English Judge's decision was received on both sides without suspicion of partiality. There was hardly any other country, except England, of which one could say the same; and the same confidence might very likely not be felt in native Judges of no particular distinction Defeated suitors would gramble and spread malevolent reports. A strong willed Collector could, no doubt, exercise a powerful pressure on the District Court. The Government, if defeated, would in many instances be tempted to extend the operation of the Revenue Jurisdiction Act. The executive officers would probably bear adverse decisions by a native District Judge of comparatively low rank with much less patience than those delivered by the English District Judge. They would complain to the Government, and the Government unable to form a perfect judgment itself would withdraw this and that class of suits from the ordinary jurisdiction. We should thus pass insensibly from a substantially English system of general official responsibility to the ordinary tribunals into the French system of exemptions and special executive jurisdictions. These were a subject of continual complaint on the continent of Europe, and in this country, even more than there, such a system would lead to arbitrariness and practical irresponsibility of the executive officers. The greatest safeguard of the British Government was confidence in its justice, and this might be fatally impaired by superseding the Judges who were universally accepted as trustworty. The next point to observe was that in the absence of European District Judges, there would be nobody but the native Judges qualified for the mofussil appellate work of the High Court. These Judges would be mostly ignorant, as the Sub-Judges now were, of the administrative system, because they went into judgeship straight from

MR. JUSTICE JARDINE ON THE PUBLIC SERVICES.

Mr. Justice Jardine has written the following minute on the proposed issues of the Public Service Commission.

In dealing with the definite questions, stated as Propose issues on which the Public Service Commissioners have invited my opinion, I feel constrained to discuss a wider field of considerations as the problems affect the whole Civil administration. Admitting that the aspirations of the educated classes of natives are a principal factor, and that our true policy lies in securing, by all inducements at our command, the cordial co-operation of the ablest and most influential among them, our foresight of the future should be guided by our experience of the past, and by the light of facts. We should avoid the mathematical kind of reasoning censured by M. Taine in his "Ancien Regime" as prevalent and disastrous before and during the French Revolution, which, premising that all men are naturally equal, concludes that all have equal rights to offices of public duty. We must remember the differences in national types of character and thought. We cannot shut our eyes to the manifest conditions of Indian Governments.

I would start with the principle, admitted by many of my native friends, that the British rule is essential, as a safeguard against the contentions of European powers, as well as a protection against internal strife and anarchy. For the purposes of this rule, a large proportion of European officers is required especially in the higher places of direction, not only to insure a harmony with her Majesty's Government at home, but also for the control of the European population here, of the great Army whose presence differentiates India from the Colonies, and of the Native States. It follows, from the same principle that every large department of the Government should be under the same sort of direction. As the wishes and institutions of the people must be respected, the endeavour should be to supply it with practical experience of the natives, their languages, customs and ways of thinking. Hitherto the Government has tried to secure both kinds of qualifications by means of trained men, selected for ability, and gradually promoted to higher place, as in the Covenanted Civil Service of India and the other services more or less approximating to the same type. These services being the basis of the local management of the country, any violent change in their constitution is a matter of serious concern. The Government has tried to satisfy the new conditions of the time, by appointing a definite proportion of native gentlemen to the Covenanted Service as Statutory Civilians, over and above the number who may succeed at the open competition in London. There appears to be no serious or general complaint against the present management of the districts or the capitals; a fact of the greatest importance in minimising the present question. I would, therefore, maintain the principle of proportion, giving power, however, to the responsible Local Governments to alter it with the sanction of the Supreme Government, if future circumstances shall render alteration necessary.

I have mentioned the existance of the Army, which must of course be under European command, Civil as well as Military. The Civil European community, though small in numbers, feels the prestige of its political position, its force of character, its command of capital and control of commerce. It is sure to increase as the traffic and industries of India are developed: and many Eurasians, Parsees, Armenians and others are likely to identify their interests with it. It already supplies thousands of Riflemen and Artillery as Volunteers for the Military Defence. In the time of the East India Company, this European element was not much encouraged in the mofussil: it remained more or less irresponsible to the Country Courts, and resisted the measures devised to bring it under their jurisdiction. But of late years under a more liberal policy, independent Europeans have been admitted to a share in the Government, notably as Additional Members of the Council for making laws, and also as Honorary Magistrates, and Members of Corporations, Local Boards and Port Trusts. It is hardly to be expected that the English in India should feel any warmth of fondness for a bureaucratic kind of government, so contrary to the traditions of their history. But, as a race, they understand division of labour and special training; they are content to leave the natives to the service which makes the Natives its study; they know that the strong, impartial Government protects the public order and individual liberty, leaves trade free and encourages capital. One of the most remarkable features of the Ilbert Bill agitation was the general avowal of confidence in the European District officers, an approval which I believe had never been vouchsafed before. I think then that the *rapprochment* between the Civil Service and the European population has at length become nearly what it ought to be. I would recognize this state of things and would reducing the number of European officers to such an extent as would alarm or enrage John Bull. This cautious treatment, is I think, required in the interests of the natives themselves. Race, caste and class divide them in sympathies; and public opinion is not aided by a representative institutions. The Civil Service has hitherto afforded protection to the weak by enforcing the laws against Europeans, by mediating between a planter and cooly, by regulating emigration and pilgrim traffic, by intervening with native Chiefs, and in a hundred other ways. The same independent and experienced protection is still required.

The Government is bound to keep a reserve of men, competent to act in times of great difficulty and danger, when all its resources or those in the particular locality, come under a strain. This truth was present to the mind of Lord Lawrence who in one of his early minutes against a forward policy in Afghanistan, expressed his apprehension that a serious disaster beyond the frontier might shake the empire to its foundations. In the recent disturbances in Burma, and even in the great famine in the Madras Presidency and Mysore, the Government of India found itself obliged to employ Europeans, even many who had had no civil training and had not served in those countries. In Burmah, Mr. Phayre, Mr. St. Barbe, and Mr. Gleenson have been killed, and Mr. Gladstone wounded: all these being Covenanted Civil Servants. The suppression of the late formidable riot at Rawal caused by fighting between Mussalmans and Hindus, was due to the coolness and pluck of the European Magistrates, after the native police had shown cowardice or incapacity. A magistrate has often to dominate a crowd or to lead the chase of a dacoit or murderer. Sometimes, as in Lord Canning's days, there may be occasion to allay the passion or panic of the Europeans. The lessons of the Indian Mutiny are too fresh to be forgotten; but in his little book called "Fifty-seven," Mr. Keene, the historian of the Mogul Empire and late of the Bengal C.S., records some achievements of the Collectors in the North-West Provinces, which are worthy of study. One of the lessons he draws from them he states as follows:—

"One is that, whatever posts are hereafter to be made available to Asiatics,* there is one which—save in the most peaceful and orderly of neighbourhoods, perhaps—should always be reserved to men of European birth and training. I mean, of course, that of District Officer. It is sufficient to reflect what might have been the consequences had districts likely Saharanpore, Meerut or Etawa been in the hands of Asiatics during the time that is here treated of. With the greatest loyalty and good will, Asiatic officers would be always likely to fall into one of two temptations. Either they would show weakness or they would act with undue severity. Nothing but the combination of impartial humanity with an unimpressionable firmness could possibly have saved Spankie, Dunlop, Hume and their contemporary District Officers, with the will and power to make head against all the troubles of their position, and to restore order and confidence at the earliest available moment. The careers of DeBoigne, Thomas, Perron, and other adventurers of the last country—no less that of Ayitable under Ranjit Singh—show how much this truth was appreciated even by the comparatively uncivilized rulers to whom India was subject then. And it would be a deplorable error if this lesson were to be ignored or neglected now by a Government which, in a much greater degree, has undertaken to regenerate a region so long demoralised by anarchy as Hindustan. If the native powers had to employ European administrators, how much more must Britain."

I would make no rule nor practice to exclude from Collectorships, native Civilians regularly appointed to the service when his time comes, each man should as among us be judged by the Government on his merits, and as among us be rejected if his career did not justify such promotion. Such a rule of exclusion resembles one which the Government were once pressed to make, viz., that Barristers, not Civil Servants should be appointed to the District Judgeships. But from the experience of the remarkable success of the best native graduates in the legal profession, I would as a rule continue to reserve District Judgeships to the Covenanted Service, not only to preserve the useful harmony between the Judicial and other departments, but also as appropriate places for the native Civilians, many of whom would I believe select them. From this same desire for equal treatment and to avoid all irritating distinction, I would retain the office of Sessions Judge joined as at present to that of District Judge. The officer, European or native, fit for the one duty ought to be fit for the other. If the department of Civil Justice passed altogether out of European hands, it would be rather discredited and less sought by the best native officers; and we should thus lose the breadth of mind useful in disposing of suits against Government, about hereditary offices and other points of contact with the general administration. A District Judge has a good deal of administrative work and control: the High Court enjoins him to devote one month of the year to tours of inspection; until 1862 the early Bombay Regulations required the Sadar Adalat itself to appoint its own Judges for similar purposes as Judicial Commissioners of the various provinces. In Burma the administration could hardly go on without frequent tours, and in this Presidency occasional circuits of High Court Judges would in my opinion be valuable both for administration and for renewing contact with the districts, the people and their wants.

In this as in other matters I would deprecate violent changes, as not called for by any large section of the people, as disturbing to Oriental quiet, and as interferences with a system which the absence of complaint shows to have worked well. What the ablest and best natives desire is association with the Europeans in the highest service, not seclusion in departments labelled "For natives only." I would not thwart so laudable an ambition; nor go out of the way to satisfy the innumerable crowd of seekers after place. The contract with the native civilians ought to be fulfiled; their number being limited, it is easy of fulfillment. The natives outside would doubtless try to get the reservation of appointments abolished, an attempt made from time to time by the Europeans, until the agitation was quieted by the Secretary of State in Council forbidding any general recruitment among the Europeans in India. I for one do not rejoice in proposals to reduce to the very lowest possible point the employment of Covenanted Civilians. That reduction would spoil the charm of the Service in the eyes of the natives. Economy is a small consideration in the question of how to attract to our system the highest minds among them: it is a matter about which I

"would reject the lore
"Of nicely calculated less or more."

The services and influence of men of the stamp of Gavrishankar Udayshankar, late Joint Administrator of Bhavnagar, are worth the prices in the Civil List. The ordinary men in the ordinary service ought to rest contented with the ordinary pay. But in all hese agitations, it is difficult to make those outside understand the priniciple of recruitment in regular srvices, whereby the persons selected are willing to serve on low emoluments for years during which they see qualifying by work and experience for the greater aratitons. I believe the Convenented Civil Service has through years of successful, patient and sympahaysing government of the people shown its value as a powerful, varied and adaptive instrament; and as *esprit de corps* is very useful where military discipline is impossible, I reorret the tendency to speak of its work in tones of slight. I have laid stress on the approval of the european community, and would draw the same Enference from the silence of the native capitalists the classes with whom I come in contact on the Original Side of the High Court, I mean the Parsees, Banias, Bhattias, Khojas, Memons, and Boras. These have helped to make the wealth of Bombay. If the shoe pinched them, they would speak: their silence is important. I do not believe they would wish to see the proportion of European servants greatly reduced, if in the result, any one class of natives obtained a predominance. *Quieta non movere.* The money-making classes are as entitled to consideration as the literary classes:

These, active in their little parts,
Whose work is all their prize,
Without them how could laws and arts,
And towered cities rise?

Looking at the administration as a whole, I do not think the natives have just cause for complaint that the spirit of Her Majesty's Proclamation on Her assuming the direct Government of India has not been acted up to. The Civil List shows them to hold a great number of paid offices: the salaries in many instances would be considered very high in Italy, France or Germany and I believe in England too. Nearly all the Courts of original judicature have natives as Judges: and they hold all sorts of Revenue and Magisterial offices. But a survey of political life if confined to paid places, would be of little value, and we must look at other means of activity. First of all come the native Chiefs, managing their own States. Then we find native gentlemen joined with the Government as Members of Council for making Laws: and a growing desire to concede to them the power of interpellation. Again I meet them in the Syndicate as well as the Senate of the University and in the Board of Education for Burma. They take part in public business everywhere, as members of Corporations, Port Trusts and Local Boards, Visitors of Jails and Honorary Magistrates: and in the honourable duties of Public Commissions. Besides, every caste is left, with little interference, to manage its own affairs, its power being greater, I think, than under native rule: the extreme paucity of reported decisions of our Courts about marriage disputes shows the magnitude of these functions. The village communities in the same way settle village affairs. The great business of the Government is to enable the people to do what seems right in their own eyes so long as they do not injure each other; the difficulty is greatest in protecting them from the worry and *zulm* of petty subordinates of their own, race. What Sir G. Campbell wrote in his "Modern India" in 1852 is still true substantially:—"The police in India is simply a police for suppressing crime, and is used for no political purpose whatsoever; indeed, the natives enjoy a remarkable degree of personal independence. They are under no surveillance whatever, subjected to no rules, irritated by no restraints. They do what they like, go where they like and say what they like provided they do not violate the laws. Those laws are of the least and mildest description. In fact the Code is almost entirely composed of the ordinary revenue, judicial and police regulations, and of enactments for the establishment, distribution, and powers of the different offices, and relating to a variety of local matters. Nothing of a severe or arbitrary kind is to be found in the whole list of laws and regulations, and political prosecutions of any kind very rarely occur, so much so that since the year in England. By the laws not only individuals but the Government itself and its officers are most strictly bound, and all their acts can be called in question in Courts of Justice, which have at least the credit of independence and freedom from improper influence. The Government permits its acts to be questioned in the Courts on an equality of footing to which I believe that no other Government in the world descends. England is one of the most free contries in Europe, yet in England Government can only be sued with the permission of the Attorney-General, and in a particular form; and it is not, as to cost, &c., on an equality with a private suitor. In India, on the other hand, any one dissatisfied with the proceedings of the agents of Government may try the matter even in the lowest Court, and on perfectly equal terms, or rather on unequal terms in favour of Government officer kind."

The above considerations somewhat minimize the problem: and those who rely on the Queen's proclamation ought to be told that it cuts both ways. It opens the door to the employment of the Europeans in the country, more than in the Company's time: and if the Government is justified in restricting their employment as Uncovenanted Servants, it has equal right to be guided by expediency in fixing the proportions of the Covenanted or directing service, especially as the rules of the letter about pay, furlough and pension are made to attract Europeans. If at any time the majority or even a large proportion were natives, whose circustances were substantially the same with their Uncovenanted brethren, it would be just, as well as economical, to adjust the emoluments and advantages in future enlistment to the local supply of qualified men offering, i.e., to make it a superior Uncovenanted Corps. Thus the existence of the Covenanted Service depends on its not including a large proportion of natives: a result reached also from the expediency of having in the direction of affairs, Englishmen and such natives only as are largely ruled by English ideas.

It seems to me a function inherent in Executive Government to fix the rations and to vary them for sufficient cause. So far as the present system of competition in England secures the ratios so deemed fit, it is in my opinion free from objection. It is so far selfacting: the ordeal of going to England is a sort of test of character and the residence there supplies some qualifications. So far, however, as the full ratio of natives is not secured, they have reason to seek alteration of the system. To avoid change as much as possible in a tentative measure, I am inclined to advise that the maximum age for the open competition should be raised to 21 or 22. This is the general wish of the educated natives: and I think one result would be that Europeans as well as natives would be enlisted with a more finished education and broader culture than can usually be got at the present age. Those endowments are the more valuable, as the sphere of the Covenanted Service is more and more confined to direction of others.

But the natives, even when they assent to the principle of proportions, still urge that the competition in London is not a fair system, as it excludes the poor and unenterprising. A similar but still weightier objection is advanced to the Statutory Civilian system, viz., that it gives nobody a fair field, the appointments or individuals depending on chance, notoriety and solicitation, paternal merits being sometimes preferred to the individual possession of high University distinction. On the first point, the competition in England, I think any concession on the part of the Government would be of grace, not of right. With the views already expressed of the necessity of a British administration under British principles, I infer that the responsible Government has the right and duty to do what it considers expedient; anxious and in duty bound to be just, I think that expediency and justice are in this matter the same thing, on the maxim *Salus populi, suprema lex.* Besides, with the age increased, the natives would have a fair apportunity: if the capitalists feel strongly on the point, they can subscribe funds for scholarships: rules as well as laws should subserve *vigilantibus, non dormientibus*: they, not the tax-payers, should find the money. The other objection, I mean to the Statutory Civilian system, seems to me well-founded. For one man so selected, there must be ten discontented. It is hard to see either why the Statutory Civilian should supersede a meritorious Uncovenanted man, or why he should get a Civilian's pay or rank. The supersession and the lower pay must be causes of discontent and heartburning, which are political evils. I am inclined to abolish the Statutory system, in its present form at least. But I must add that I have only known one Statutory Civilian: he was an Assistant Commissioner in Burma who resigned after a highly unsatisfactory career.

I do not think there is sufficient reason for having simultaneous competition in India. At the same time, in order to avoid taking away what has been already given, I would advise that the results of the future competition under the increased age should be watched. If during a period of years it does not supply the Covenanted Service with the ratio of natives with the Executive Government may settle as proper, I would give the local Government power to appoint natives up to that ratio to offices reserved by law to Covenanted Civilians and to other offices of similar importance not usually given to natives. The selections might end in many instances would be of men of proved merit in the Uncovenanted Service, native Judges and Deputy Collectors. In others they might be men of rare ability as Advocates of the High Court or Government Pleaders or College Professors; or who had won their spurs as Ministers of native States. Thus varied ability would be introduced; and the difficulty of satisfying the ambitions of influential men, Musalmans and Parsis outside the Service as well as Hindus would be partly got over. There would be no reason to adhere always to European scales of pay: the result would be economical: and the Governments would have a valuable power of securing special services and rewarding deserving men. They might at discretion or occasionally offer some places to competition, modified by nomination, or as with fellowships at Cambridge or with Subordinate Judgeships here, to persons who had already obtained a departmental or learned qualification. If on an average the men so appointed stayed longer in the service than the Covenanted Civilians, a smaller recruitment of the latter would suffice, or at least the ratio of natives required would be smaller. While on this point I would draw attention to the qualifications for Subordinate Judgeships defined in Section 22 of Act XIV of 1869:—

"No person shall be appointed a Subordinate Judge unless he be a subject of the Queen who has practised five years as an Advocate of a High Court in India or as a Vakil in the High Court of Judicature in Bombay, or who has qualified for the duties of a Subordinate Judge according to such tests as may for the time being be prescribed by such High Court, or who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Bombay."

This provision allows of various kinds of ability being secured, and imposes no restrictions of religion or race upon the Queen's subjects. The Executive Government could doubtless devise some similar provision as regards many of its other higher Uncovenanted appointments, giving a desirable value to the degrees of the University and the passing of the higher departmental examinations. I do not think there is sufficient reason for requiring men of mature years, some of whom have left the student's habits far behind while engaged in active life, to compete among themselves, at an examination for such posts. I would define the qualifications and leave the Local Governments, which have much more serious responsibilities of all kinds, to select the fittest men.

I beleive that in most departments, appointments to places above the menial depended *inter alia*, on the production of a certificate of passing either Matriculation or some public service examination. If these systems have worked well and without inconvenience, I would not be disposed to change them. The rule made to encourage gradutes qualifying to Mamlatdars was based on a right principle and if the results have not yet been very successful, they may be better in the future. I would leave it to the local Governments to apportion between the class of graduates and that of old servants. The law about Subordinate Judges allows this by making success at the High Court's Examination and the passing of LL.B. equal qualification. I would not exclude Eurasians nor Europeans really domiciled in the country, who happen to satisfy such conditions as Government in its discretion may lay down. But this class ought not to be allowed to swamp the natives: the principle should be limited in practice by expediency, and some general rules might be framed by the Governor-General in Council to prevent abuse of patronage. I am still consistent with the Queen's proclamation, which used language encouraging the wholesome ambition of the European and Eurasian as well as the other communities. The abuse of patronage in respect both of the first appointment and later promotion of the sons of influential Europeans, trained to no profession nor calling, is a real danger. The same tendencies lead to increase of expenditure on the ground that a European cannot live on the ordinary salary for which a competent native can be found. This appears to me a bad argument, invariably contested by the natives. I would not lightly abandon the restrictions which the wisdom of experience has framed; and in order to get rid of the importunity of the men who cannot get a living in the ordinary walks of life, I would insist on competition among this class or on the possession of learned qualification or both. The larger employment afforded to natives in the Uncovenanted Service, the greater the compensation for their smaller number in the service of selected men, paid at English rates. I would not as a rule make distinctions about furlough or pension between people of different nationalities in the Uncovenanted Service, though in some departments, *e.g.*, the Educational, this may be advisable.

There is a cry that the Hindus arecousting the Mussalmans from employment; but under the Government of the last Peshwa, Baji Rao, I believe the service was generally Hindu. In a report of Captain Pottinger, Collector of Ahmednagar, dated 1822, I find it stated that when that Prince came to Nasik the Mussalmans had to keep in their own quarter; even the Kazi shut himself up with his family. In other parts of India the opposite conditions seem to have existed in 1852, the year in which an Act was passed to allow Uncovenanted Deputy Collectors to be employed in the Presidency of Bombay. In chapter 7, page 291, of "Modern India," Sir G. Campboll writes:—

"There are many highly respectable Mahomedan families whose only profession is service, and who are very willing to serve us; and as they are the most educated natives, and the most gentlemanly and well-mannered according to our ideas, they have in the first instance been most frequently employed. But, on the other hand, there is a very rising class of Hindus, principally of the writer and mercantile classes, who have sprung from the lowest grades in our offices, have acquired great official talent and skill, have no reminiscences of former greatness, and are exclusively devoted to our service. They are not respectable, gentlemanly-looking men, as the Mahomedans, but are in the fact very often the best men of business when there is serious hard work to be done; and if they conduct themselves well in their prosperity, they may in the and have the best of it."

In conclusion I would add that the more the Uncovenanted Service is reserved to natives, the more important it becomes to secure that the proportion of Europeans in the Covenanted Service is not reduced, and that the latter service itself is not cut down to such a small number as to leave the Government no reserve for times of danger. When panics occur, the European community makes the Government hear its voice and there is some danger of an untrained and unsympathising class of men being appointed for the emergency.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 29.

Geldard, Lt., Bo., 2nd N. Staff Regt., on duty, from Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, January 31, 1887.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

Oval, at 6-30 a.m., company, aiming and position drill for recruits, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

J. J. Hospital—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

P. and O. Dockyard—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Cottage—Wednesdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 4-45 p.m.

Queen's Statue—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 4-15 p.m.

St. Peter's School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School—Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Grant Road Steam Bakery Compound—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6-40 p.m.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School and Indo-British Institution Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above. As no recruits will be allowed to commence Target practice until he has, as efficient, been passed at position and aiming drill, all recruits should take their earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drills.

2. The ranges at Coorla will be reserved for F Company class firing as far as possible on the 8th and 9th February.

3. Vol. Wm. Carter, C Company, is granted 3 months' leave of absence from the 26th inst. to 26th April.

4. Attention is called to Regimental Orders No. 3 of 11th December 1886, by which the issue of free ammunition is restricted to class firing only. It is to be distinctly understood that rounds drawn for class firing are to be used for that purpose only, and if not used are to be returned before leaving the Range. Firing class at any distance should be completed if commenced.

By Order,
(84.) H. HODGKIN SON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

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December 13, 1886.

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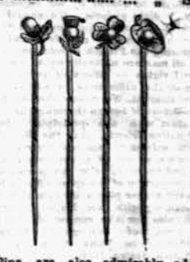

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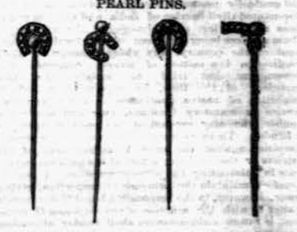

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